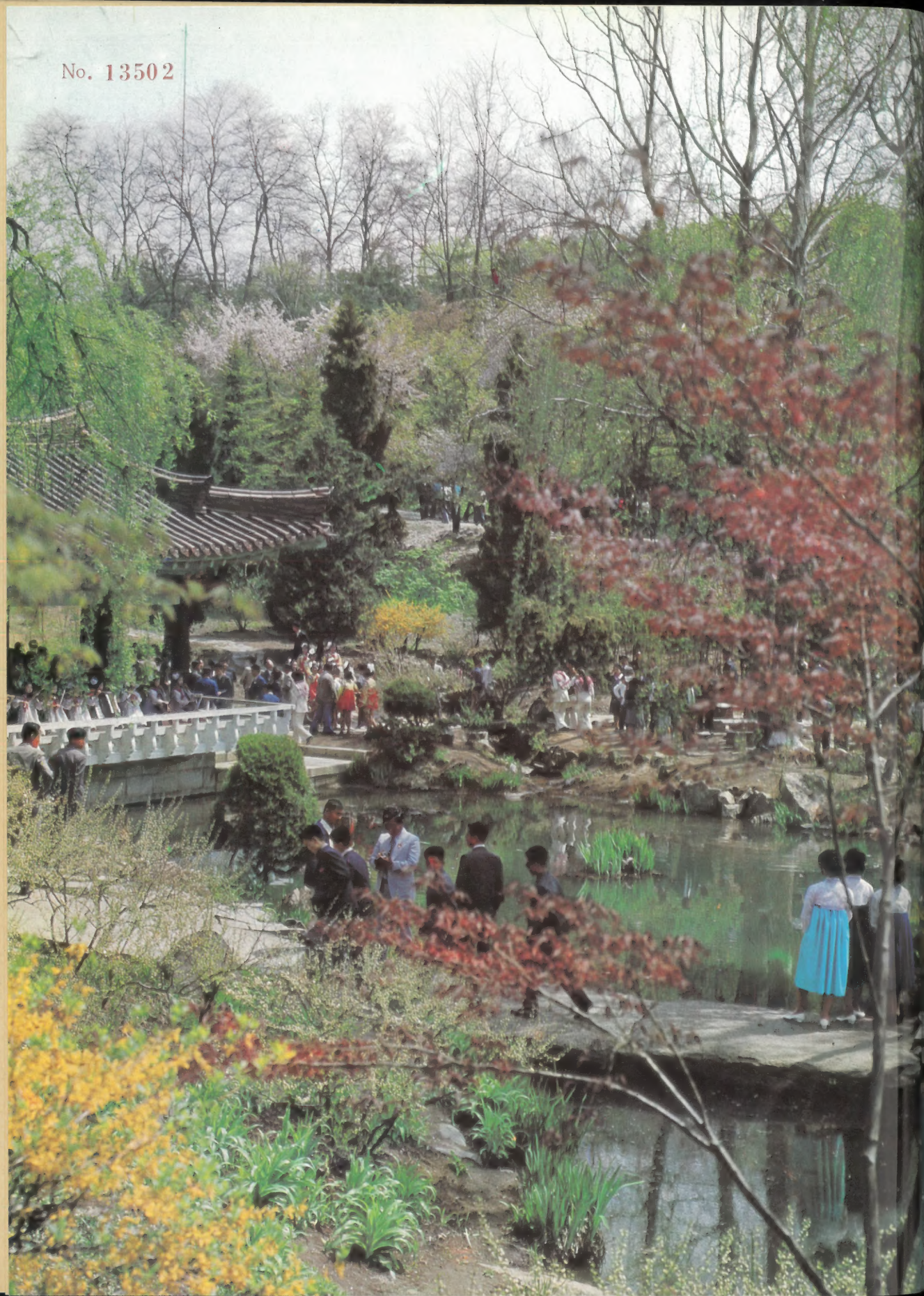


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Korea Today

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# Korea Today

No. 5 (248) 1977

MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign Languages  
Publishing House

Pyongyang, DPRK

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: The  
great leader Comrade  
Kim Il Sung set up his com-  
mand post here at Sinsadong  
and commanded his men in  
battle and conducted political  
work among people, after  
leading the main force of the  
KPRA into the Musan area in  
the homeland in May 1939



# Demonstration of Indestructible Unity and Cohesion of Our People Rallied Closely around the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Voter Turnout 100%  
Affirmative Votes 100%

## Provincial, City and County People's Assembly Elections Held Victoriously

Provincial, city and county people's assembly elections started at 9 hours March 4, 1977, and ended at 20 hours of the same day, according to data sent by the provincial, city and county election committees throughout the country.

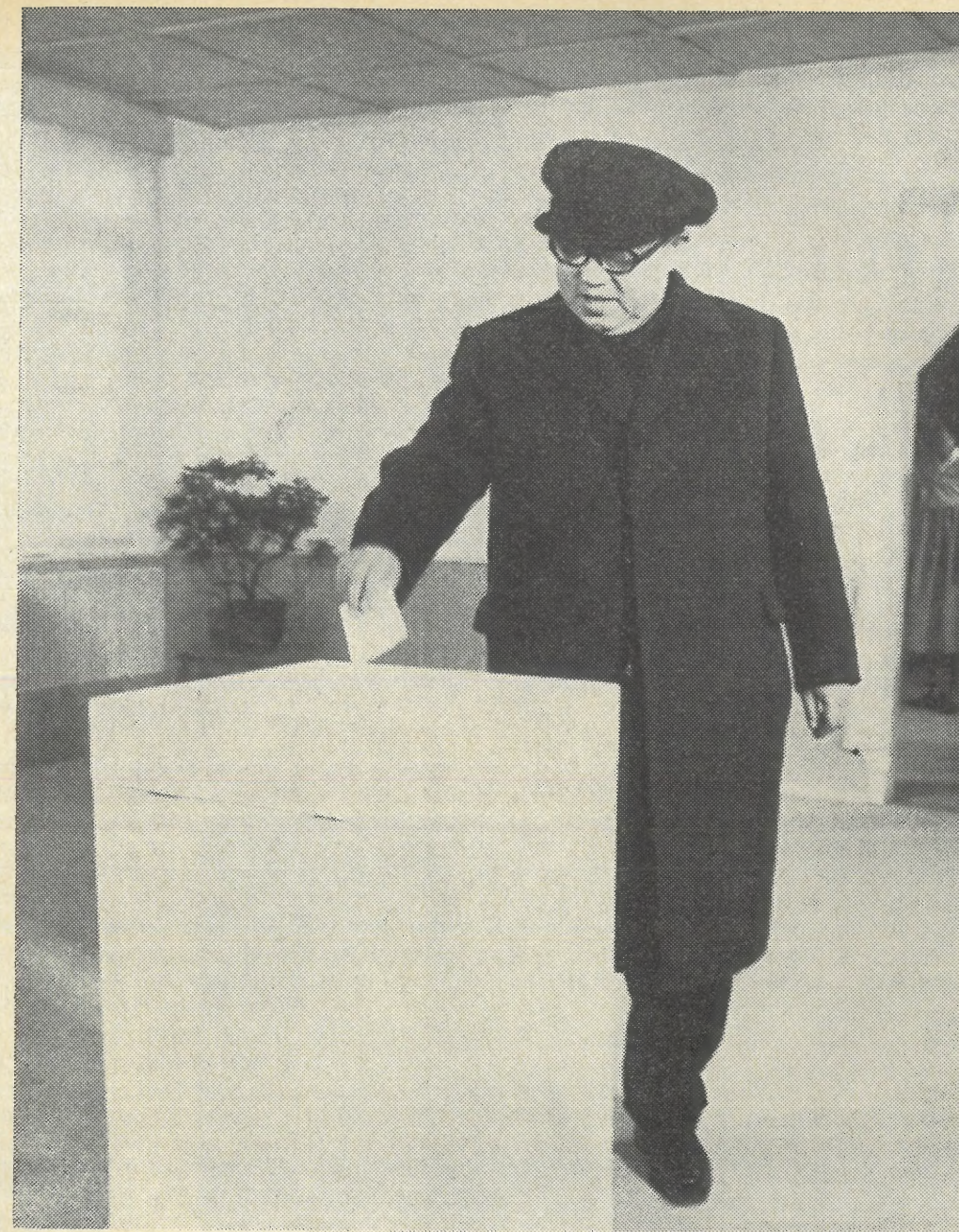
In the grand circumstances in which the whole country and the entire people are bringing about an unprecedented revolutionary upsurge in all domains and at all units of socialist construction in order to execute the militant tasks set forth by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address for this year and at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, and they are making a new progress in the struggle to dye the whole of society with the great Juche idea, the provincial, city and county people's assembly elections were carried out successfully according to the "Rules on the Election of Deputies to the Provincial, City and County People's Assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

One hundred per cent of the voters registered on the electors' list except those electors on a trip to foreign countries participated in the provincial, city and county people's assembly elections.

Those electors who could not go to the polling stations because of old age, deformity or sickness voted in the travelling ballot boxes.

One hundred per cent of the electors who participated in the provincial, city and county people's assembly elections voted for the candidates of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies registered in the constituency election committees for the provincial, city and county people's assembly elections.

This is an expression of the entire people's unbounded reverence for and trust in and intense loyalty to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, who created the Workers' Party of Korea, a militant and revolutionary



THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG VOTES AT  
THE POLLING STATION OF THE 69TH SUB-CONSTITUENCY,  
TAESONG DISTRICT, PYONGYANG, FOR THE ELECTION OF  
DEPUTIES TO THE LOCAL POWER ORGANS

party, guided by the great Juche idea, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the cradleland of Juche, established an advanced socialist system, and always leads our people along the path of victory and

glory, happiness and prosperity.

The recent elections strikingly demonstrated once again internally and externally the indestructible unity and cohesion of our people closely rallied around the great leader



Comrade Kim Il Sung and our people's absolute support to and trust in our Party and revolutionary power of workers and peasants founded and led by the respected and beloved leader and the superiority of our socialist system where the people are the genuine masters of the country.

In the recent elections which demonstrated more convincingly the unbreakable political and ideological unity and cohesion of our people, the people's genuine representatives firmly armed with the Party's monolithic ideology, infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and steeled in the struggle for the revolution and construction were chosen as deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies.

The numbers of deputies elected to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies are:

Deputies to the provincial people's assemblies—3,244, of whom women 763;

Deputies to the city and county people's assemblies—24,268, of whom women 6,300.

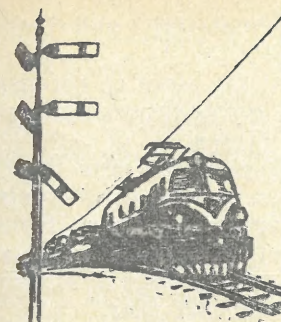


The polling station bubbling over with merriment



Boundless is the joy of electors who cast affirmative votes

## Advancing Transportation Front



Our workers on the transportation front are effecting fresh innovations and miracles, beating the revolutionary drum aloud, highly proud of being among our victors—working people who fulfilled the grand Six-Year Plan as a whole and are dashing ahead.

In his New Year Address for this year the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The priority front this year is the front of transportation.**

**"To reinforce the front of transportation is an important guarantee for consolidating the heights already occupied and successfully taking new ones."**

Upholding the great leader's teaching on reinforcing the transportation front, our workers in transportation and other domains connected with it are concentrating on reinforcing the transportation work.

A policy of developing both land and sea transportation with main emphasis on the railway is followed on the transportation front.

In order to carry out the Party's policy of introducing modern, large, heavy-duty and high-speed means of transportation, all functionaries and workers on the transportation front are reconstructing and expanding all transport facilities on the basis of modern technique and introducing new means of transportation in large numbers, further reinforcing

the material and technical foundation of transport.

Our youth shock brigades and railway builders completed the Chongjin-Musan railway electrification project in a little more than half a year to increase the railway transportation capacity.

The completion of this railway electrification project further improved the material and technical equipment of the important branch line linking our northern industrial areas and more than doubled its freight turnover and traffic capacities.

The new electrified railway, along with the dressed-ore pipeline, greatly contributes to satisfying the ever-increasing demand of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and other expanding metallurgical works for the transport of dressed ore, proving its true worth in iron production and processing industry.

Many new railway electrification projects are now in full swing.



Workers of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant are making innovations in the production of electric locomotives



A vigorous mass struggle is afoot to carry out the technical reconstruction of railways, open many new waterways and build and expand ports to increase the transport capacity.

It is one of important militant tasks in reinforcing the material and technical foundations of transportation to mass-produce means of transport.

The workers in the domain of production of means of transport are sharply increasing the production of electric and diesel locomotives and making 60-ton waggons, tank cars and various other special waggons and 10-ton and 25-ton trucks in larger numbers, and building large cargo ships of 10,000-ton burden and above to substantially increase the railway, motor and shipping transportation capacities to fully meet the daily-growing demands for the transportation of various goods.

They effectively use cranes, belt-conveyors, battery-operated cars and other machines to actively mechanize loading and unloading operations, raise the utilization of means of transport and reduce the turnaround time of freight cars.

In order to increase considerably the transport and traffic capacities, the functionaries in this field are striving to improve planning in transport operations and the organization of freight transport and develop joint transport. They improve concentrated and specialized transport systems to increase the transport capacity.

Railwaymen are striving for accident-free and schedule run while increasing traction.

Motor transport workers properly combine the long-distance transport with the short-distance one and the transport of heavy freight with that of bulky freight, carrying several times more freight than before.

In order to reinforce the front of transportation, the entire people and different branches of the national economy actively support the front.

Workers of factories and enterprises in metallurgical and machine-building industries and other domains connected with transport preferentially produce and supply steel and other co-operative goods and fine machines and equipment needed to make freight cars and build ships and reinforce the material and technical foundation of transport and loading and unloading machines, port equip-

ment and other material and technical means.

A mass movement is afoot to reconstruct, enlarge and build goods-concentrating stations in different places.

All the Party organizations and the three-revolution team members in the domain of transport rouse vigorously our transport workers to the execution of the great leader's highly important teaching on reinforcing the front of transportation this year.

They go deep among the workers in this field making innovations, upholding the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to give a free rein to their revolutionary enthusiasm and guide them to step up a collective technical innovation movement and raise culture in transport.

Upholding the red banner of the three revolutions according to the grand plan charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, workers on the transportation front are striving for a greater victory. A steady upsurge will take place on this front.

O Hyo Gun

Motor fleets play an important role in freight turnover



## TRUST AND LOVE

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"Inasmuch as the railways serve all branches of the national economy and the entire people, the railway transport workers should possess a higher spirit of working for the state and society than those in other**

**fields."**

The great leader has the noblest love for the people and his revolutionary fighters. He regards railway workers as the revolutionary and militant vanguard, always places profound trust and hope upon them and works heart and soul to train them into fine railwaymen under socialism.

### AN ORDINARY YOUTH IS HONOURED TO BE A PARTY MEMBER

In March 1961 a meeting of active transport workers was held in the presence of the fatherly leader.

At the second-day session a young railway constructor spoke about the experience he had gained in educating and remoulding men.

When he was sent to a railway construction site after his graduation from a specialized school his ambition was great: "I'll devote my zeal and talents and become a revolutionary fighter infinitely faithful to the great leader and the Party...."

He carried out his task without fail and helped others sincerely, following the example set by Party members. The railway construction site was alive with the enthusiasm of innovators who performed feats in labour. But there were some young people who did not work earnestly—they were low in political consciousness.

It pained him deeply that there were such young people in their ranks. As workteam head, he decided to educate and remould them. He mingled himself with them and

deeply understood their characters, tastes and talents. Then he gave them assignments, taking them into account, and summed up the results of their fulfilment.

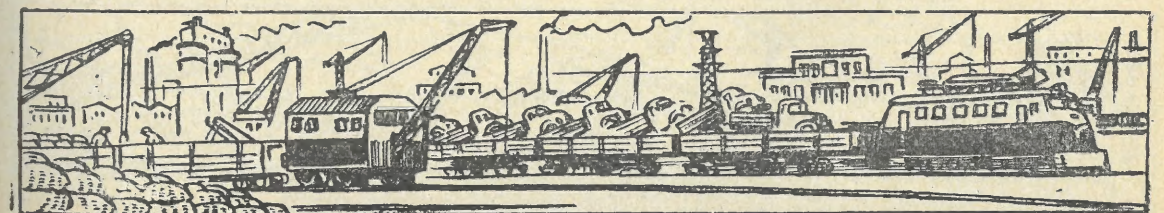
Setting an example and giving persistent education, he, as the Party members did, deepened the work with them. Things did not go smoothly, though, and each time he met with troubles he called at the Party organization and got fresh strength and courage from it.

In this way he made many youths innovators and his workteam became a foremost one.

Listening attentively to him, the fatherly leader said that he had done a great deal of work and spoke highly of him as a pioneer in remoulding men.

Then the fatherly leader said that some proposed to award him the title of Hero, but he preferred to honouring him with the admission into the Workers' Party of Korea. And he stated that nothing was more honourable than that.

The great leader further said that the





worker had done much for the Party and the revolution, and he, on behalf of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee, suggested to accept him as a full-fledged member of the Party.

At the moment, the hall was seized with excitement and emotion and the applause thundered forth. The young man on the rostrum

### "I THINK YOU'D BETTER NAME IT 'RED FLAG'"

In August 1959 the great leader visited the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant (then the West Pyongyang Railway Factory). He looked round new modern workshops and was greatly satisfied with every equipment made by the workers with all devotion. When he dropped in at the steam locomotive workshop, workers were making a yard diesel locomotive. The great leader was very glad to see them doing so. And, saying that as their plant was now reconditioned well, they should take good care of equipment and make especially many new products, he encouraged them to boldly try to manufacture the electric locomotive.

In making the electric locomotives, the fatherly leader added, they should take into account our country's terrains with sharp gradient and many bends, and new locomotives should have a greater hauling capacity and be more durable and modern.

And he asked them if they could do that.

"Yes, we can," answered confidently workers and technicians in one voice.

The fatherly leader held their hands tightly. It was a manifestation of his unfathomably deep trust in and hope for them.

Time passed and the fatherly leader came

rum turned to the fatherly leader and sobbed long, his head bowed.

The fatherly leader knew full well what he had been desiring ardently, and put such profound political trust in him. The young revolutionary fighter's heart was burning with a firm determination to remain single-heartedly and unboundedly loyal to him.

again to their plant.

He asked, as he approached a new electric locomotive, where there were the workers and technicians who made it and said that he would like to take their hands. And he warmly shook hands with each of producers.

The fatherly leader was very pleased to see the fine locomotive. He said that the manufacture of electric locomotive in our country meant that we had attained a high goal in the technical revolution set by the Party, and repeatedly praised the workers there for their signal success.

In fact, when we began to make the electric locomotive, people of a certain country laughed with scorn, saying: "One cannot eat beans without tooth."

But the great leader deeply believed in them and lent inexhaustible creative wisdom to them and his energetic direction brought about such a tremendous result.

That day the fatherly leader climbed into the driver's cab by taking the railing and carefully looked into the machines. He felt the handle of a controller, sat himself on the seat of the driver and once again praised them for having produced a very fine locomotive.

At the workers' request to name it, he said,

"I think you'd better name it 'Red Flag'." He stated that the red flag was the banner of our revolution, so the insignia of a flying red banner should be glued to the head of the locomotive.

### GIVING ETERNAL LIFE

The urgent task facing the railway workers right after liberation was to restore quickly the railway and its signal system and cars the Japanese imperialists had destroyed when fleeing and link the broken artery of the country.

Li Mun Bok, former head of the Chongjin electric section of the Chongjin Railway Bureau, devoted all his energy and talents to restoring the signal system.

One spring day in 1946, the fatherly leader called him to get a clear picture of the real situation of the railway signal system, and earnestly told him to put it into normal operation.

Mun Bok worked hard to carry through his teachings unconditionally, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. At last he succeeded in mass-producing batteries for blocking apparatuses and greatly contributed to the recovery of the railway signal system.

In March the following year he met again the fatherly leader and got an honourable task of rehabilitating a long-distance direct telephone line between Pyongyang and Chongjin.

He worked day and night to repair the carrier-current telephone, combating with fatigue and disease. He restored the signal system two days earlier than the date he had set himself before the fatherly leader.

It was over the telephone line that the respected and beloved leader spoke first to Comrade Kim Chaek who was then in Chong-

They could not fully grasp the deep implication of this name, yet they knew well that the noble and honoured name was a manifestation of his true love and trust in our railway workers.

jin and sent warm congratulations to Mun Bok and other workers who rendered another praiseworthy service for building a new country.

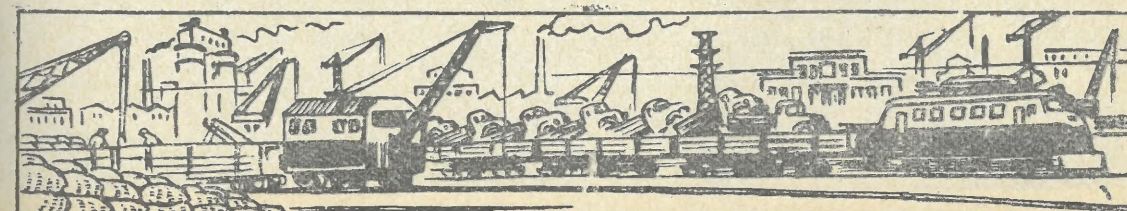
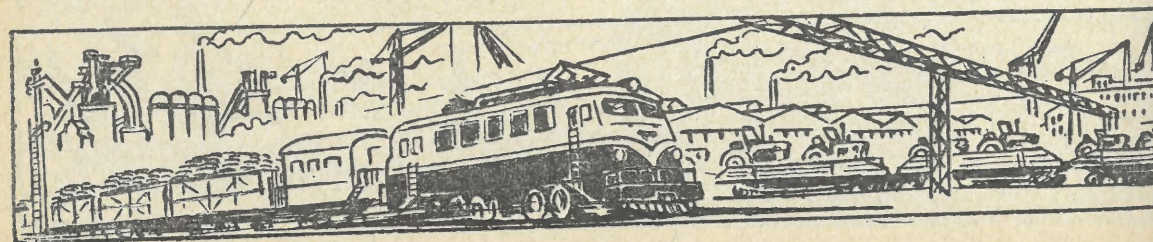
But, unfortunately Mun Bok died while working at establishing the simultaneous four calls of carrier-current telephone nearing completion.

His unexpected death brought a deep sadness to the fatherly leader.

He instructed to accord a state funeral to Mun Bok who was faithful to the Party and the revolution to the last, and send his children to the Mangyongdae Revolution School. And still grieved for the loss of a precious revolutionary fighter, he sent a memorial tribute to his spirit.

We remember the fatherly leader wrote a memorial address for his lost man, sitting alone by the campfire far into the night when his men were asleep, in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. Now again he showed such warm love for an ordinary railwayman, the story about which should be passed down from generation to generation. On the day of funeral, he had all locomotives throughout the land give whistle simultaneously in deep mourning of the dead.

As all things in the universe grow and bear flowers in the grateful sunshine, so our railwaymen could grow into honourable revolutionaries firmly defending their country's artery and can live and fight now as such thanks to the fatherly leader's boundlessly deep and warm affection.





# Intense Loyalty

An intense labour struggle is going ahead in the Sungri Automobile Combine, an automobile-producing centre of our country, to implement thoroughly and faithfully the highly important tasks given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address for this year.

Everything at every workshop in this modern combine—smelters producing glaring molten iron, heavy press operators cutting steel plate, workers skilfully handling various latest machines, all other machines and people—was working in full force.

2.5-ton trucks "Sungri-58," 10-ton trucks "Chaju," 25-ton trucks "Konsol"—all the outcome of the intense loyalty of the workers at this combine—were incessantly rolling off the assembly line at the assembly workshops.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"We should make this year a year for reinforcing the transportation front."**

Highly proud of having made the first truck in our country, the workers of this combine have made leaping progress, overcoming difficulties and obstacles they faced with indomitable fighting spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and turned their combine into a large, modern one, under the wise guidance of the great leader.

When the great leader defined this year as a

year for reinforcing the transportation front and set out the honourable task of producing larger numbers of different trucks, they vyingly advanced new suggestions and ideas to bring about innovations in truck production.

Today, they are making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance, together with the three-revolution team members, waging vigorously the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, with an untiring revolutionary enthusiasm.

Workers and technicians there found major reserves for the increased production of trucks in good care of equipment, improved technical management and technical innovation and are making every effort for them.

At the casting workshop, the first process of the production of trucks, an overhead crane was busy carrying molten iron with a dipper. Smelters were steadily augmenting the production of molten iron, considerably raising its quality, tending the furnace responsibly and strictly observing the standard operation rules.

With a high sense of responsibility as the master in production and technique, the members of the second moulding workteam were overfulfilling their monthly assignments in the production of the body of high-speed boxes of the truck "Konsol," the gear-box of

the truck "Chaju" and other large castings, effecting collective innovations and giving definite priority to moulding.

Innovations were taking place also in the forging workshop.

The "machine hands" picked out red-hot metals out of the forge and heavy automatic hammers of hundreds of tons beat them.

By bringing about valuable technical innovations the workers there reduced the forging time and were supplying forged metals to the processing workshops in good time.

In order to produce larger quantities of better goods, the workers at the Chollima steel plate processing workshop established a strict repair and maintenance system and improved the organization of production, and were overfulfilling their monthly assignments.

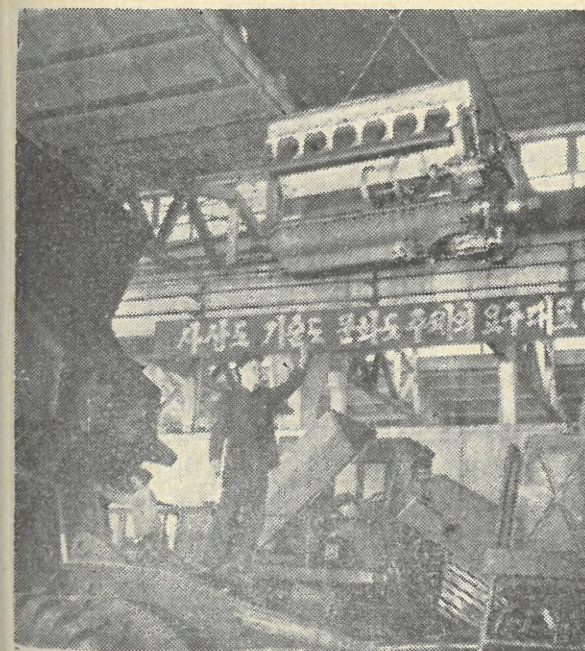
The combine started as an automobile accessory factory in the difficult conditions after the war.

Less than one year after, when the workers of this combine made the first truck with their own efforts, they hammered steel plate to make what they needed.

But today they turn out any products with modern machines without difficulty.

Workers and technicians of the truck "Chaju" workshop No. 1 were working hard to produce more trucks for the front of

Large trucks are mass-produced



Designers planning a large truck with great zeal

transportation. They properly remade some places of the automatic assembly line for the engine body to improve the quality of their products. The integrated truck "Konsol" workshop and the Chollima youth engine workshop introduced new technical equipment and normalized production at a high level. Workers of the general assembly workshop were working heart and soul to turn out products which serve more effectively the development of the country's economy and the people's life.

Particularly, the workers of the axle, automation, gear-cutting, steel casting and standard product workshops were competing with each other for the production of better trucks.

Their competition gets hotter and the ranks of innovators expand.

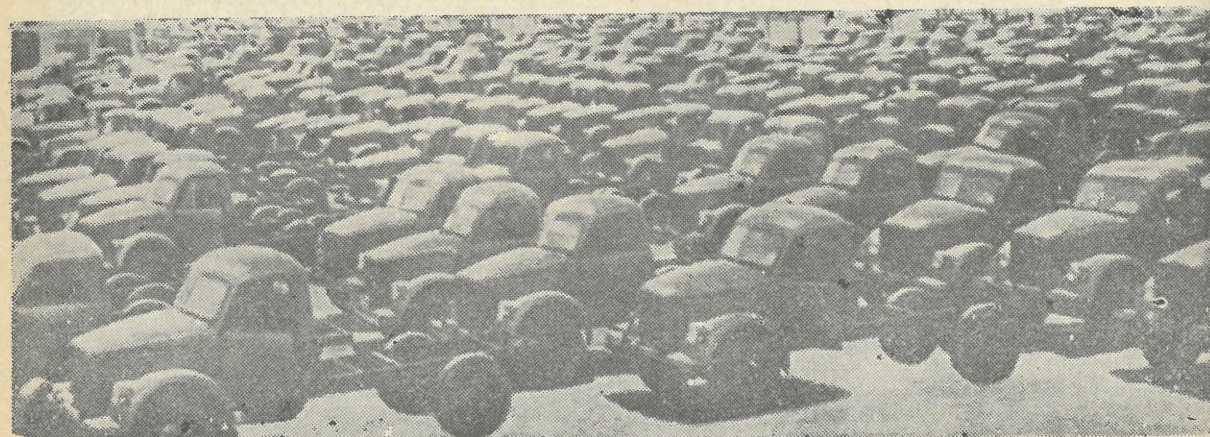
All workshops and workteams were taking good care of the property of the country and people and striving to save as much iron, coal and electricity as possible to produce more trucks.

Through their struggle to implement the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and be loyal to him, the workers of the combine are mass-producing trucks.

Large and small trucks produced by the combine are effectively used in different branches of the national economy.

Ko Dong Un

The Sungri Automobile Combine is sharply increasing the production of trucks under the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"





# The Juche Idea—the Main Current of Thought in Our Time (1)

*Report of Madhat Akash, Editor-in-Chief of the Syrian Paper Cultural News, to the "Middle Eastern and African Seminar on the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" Held in Mogadishu, the Capital of Somalia (Gist)*

We all know that Comrade Kim Il Sung has realized everlasting achievements in the development of the cause of world revolution and the Marxist-Leninist theory since he put his foot on the path of revolution early in his life and till the present time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has initiated the great Juche idea, since he began the Korean revolution. He developed and deepened the idea into a great theory with an integrated theoretical and practical framework. This has been achieved throughout the long march for the Korean and world revolutions. Thus, Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the Marxist-Leninist theory and promoted it to a new, higher stage.

The Juche idea is the essence of the revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung. This revolutionary thought of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung is a complete theoretical and practical system revolving around the Juche idea. This thought offers the strategical and tactical ways with which peoples can pursue their revolutionary struggle and the practical bases for building socialism and communism.

Should we fail to absorb the Juche idea, we shall be unable to grasp the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung or understand its inexhaustible greatness and vitality.

The Juche idea is a Marxist-Leninist guideline including the fundamental principles of revolution and offering the basic stand and the original way of soundly solving all issues which may emerge during the battle of revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us that: **"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means**

**that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."**

The masses of the people should themselves carry out the process of revolutionary struggle and construction at one and the same time. Thus these masses can rid themselves of all vestiges of serfdom and lead an independent and creative life.

The masses of the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and they are the motive force of revolution and construction. When oppressed and exploited masses of the people lack awareness and consciousness, consider it their fate to suffer from hunger, poverty, suppression and exploitation, and content themselves with aspiring for the resources in the hands of imperialists, then they can never be able to save themselves from the yoke of humiliation and servitude.

This cruel lesson is recognized by millions of people including those in Middle Eastern and African countries who have suffered from the injustice of imperialism and colonialism throughout hundreds of years and are still suffering to date from the effects of this injustice. However, when the oppressed people become conscious, they realize that they are the masters of their own fate. When such people realize that they can liberate themselves through their own forces and their own struggle, then they can achieve a decisive victory in their battle for liberation from all forms of dependence and

chains. This is the first reality of the revolutionary struggle and construction process which people learn from the Juche idea.

What then is the deep philosophical basis of the Juche idea which states that the masses of the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and the motive force of revolution and construction?

This deep philosophical basis rests on one principle, namely that man is the master of all things and decides everything.

The beloved and respected leader says:

**"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything."**

This original summing up by Comrade Kim Il Sung of the essence of the Juche idea is an innovative expression which constitutes the basis of a Juche philosophy in a genius manner, and explains the roots of the philosophical concepts of the working class concerning a world of new shape.

The great Comrade Kim Il Sung did not conceive man in terms of matter in general as the case had been in the past, but he looked at the world as a whole from the viewpoint of man whom he considers the highest form of the development of matter.

Thus he has scientifically determined the position of man in the world and its role in it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that

**"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal."**

This original premise of Comrade Kim Il Sung defines the general characteristics of man. Man is an independent creature who actively transforms nature and society. It is men's creative capability which can transform and control the world. The animal is completely dominated by nature, but man never surrenders to it and its blind force; it is he who adapts it to his own wishes, and depends in its adaptation on the

law of nature. He is not content with the transformation of nature alone, but also transforms and develops social relations among people, through the practice of social activities.

If man loses his independence, he consequently loses his nature, and becomes an animal. Such a man does not enjoy human values; such a man is not treated as man.

For this reason independence is an essential and vital precondition for man's dignity as a human being.

Conscious reasoning is the decisive factor which determines man's behaviour, and on reason depends the success of man and his triumph.

This is a preliminary fact established in life.

Whenever the determination of a revolutionary people is consolidated, and their conscious reasoning is promoted, they spring to revolution and construction. They devote to them all their potentialities, and harness to their service all they have of wisdom, innovation, and creative enthusiasm.

Man, having this conscious reasoning, can grasp nature's law of evolution and the law of social development. He turns to the development of nature and society, and puts them under his control.

This is the essence of the philosophic idea of Juche, and its thinking basis.

It has ingeniously been formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and thus he puts this revolutionary lever in the hands of the working class as well as all the progressive peoples, and arms them with this theoretical and ideological weapon, which is indeed the soundest theory and the best way to render man the pivot of thinking and interpretation of the world. Thus man can be in a position to refashion simultaneously nature, society and the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us the following:



"Establishing Juche means taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in an independent and creative stand."

"The independent stand is the fundamental stand which we must maintain in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that we must apply in transforming nature and society."

Thus the behaviour of the author of revolution and upbuilding is an essential prerequisite which stems from the philosophy of Juche.

And when the masses of the people realize that they are the makers of their destiny, they will behave as masters of their destiny in revolution and building; they will devote all their potential—which is infinite—throughout their glorious struggle, to the refashioning of nature and development of society.

This fact has gloriously been established by the great achievements of the national liberation movements in the Middle East and Africa, in their struggle against colonial and racial policies of the imperialist aggressors and their allies and satellites. It also has been substantiated by the great achievements of the newly emergent independent states in this area, in their struggle for the consolidation of their independence and the creation of a new life in freedom and sovereignty.

When one disseminates consciousness among his people, and when the people behave as author of the revolution and upbuilding, then, and only then, can one lead his people, can he take the revolution and building to the stage of certain success.

In order to act as author of revolution and upbuilding, it is necessary to take two positions; the position of independence,

and that of creation.

Independence is the cornerstone to which the people and the revolutionaries of a country must stick in their quest of revolution and building.

Revolutionary struggle is the struggle for the liberation of people from all forms of dependency; revolutionary struggle is the struggle of the masses of the people in defence of their independence; the author of revolution and building in any country is the people of that country; and nobody can stage a country's revolution on behalf of the people of that country.

For this reason it is incumbent on the people of a country, if they ever wish to achieve revolution and building successfully, to solve their problems independently—relying on themselves, free of dependency on the big powers.

Then, and only then, can this people defend their sacred right as author of the revolution and upbuilding; and be able to shoulder responsibilities.

When one does not adopt independence, when one becomes dependent on big powers, he will not be able to draw up the policy which serves his country's revolution and his people's interests. On the contrary, he will blindly follow others, and therefore lose his ability to think independently. Consequently, he will not be able to distinguish between right and wrong, and will be liable to go astray. Then, he will not be able to exercise his sacred right as author of revolution and building. Not only this, but he will lead the revolution and building to failure, and will be an obstruction to the revolutionary movement all over the world.

Marshal Kim Il Sung has taught us that he who depends on big powers is stupid, and a nation which depends on big powers will collapse, and the party which depends on big powers will foil revolution and building.

This fact has also been established by

world history and the international revolutionary movement. This is the stand of independence.

As to innovation, it is the basic way which we should follow in transforming nature and society.

Man determines all other things. The masses have infinite wisdom and inexhaustible force.

As long as the conditions of a revolution and building differ from one country to the other, the revolutionary objectives also differ from one country to the other.

For this reason it is incumbent on the peoples and revolutionaries to renounce ideological rigidity of ready-made formulas and copying other people's experiences; they have to revive the innovating wisdom and force of the popular masses; they have to solve their problems in accordance with the factual conditions of their country.

There has not been and there cannot be ready-made formulas and mathematical equations for staging any country's revolution.

There are two things which go side by side: application of Marxism-Leninism, and benefiting from the experiences of other countries provided they are adapted to the factual conditions of each country. These two conditions can effectively contribute to the formulation of the right line and sound policy of each country.

If one solves the issues of his country's revolution by relying on its practical experience, and sticking to the factual situation of the country, then he will ensure the scientific basis, realism and popularism in all the policies and lines he draws up.

In this ingenious manner, Comrade Kim Il Sung shed light on the road to the revolution and upbuilding of nations. In this way, peoples and revolutionaries of any country can get over dependence on big powers, and do away with ideological rigidity, and go along the right path to a success-

ful achievement of revolution and upbuilding.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us the following:

**"In order to become the master of its own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and firmly guarantee political independence."**

Comrade Kim Il Sung does not confine himself to laying down the theoretical and philosophical principles of the Juche doctrine and taking the basic stand and principal way to revolution and upbuilding, but adds to it the embodiment of the Juche doctrine in all domains: independence in policy-making, self-sufficiency in economics, self-defence in national defence.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said that Juche must be completely instituted in the field of ideas, in other words, all the people must arm themselves with the doctrine of Juche to serve the Korean revolution.

By adopting Juche ideologically, peoples are liberated from all distorted ideas such as dependence on big powers, and ideological rigidity and national depersonalisation which underrates the national feeling of independence and the revolutionary spirit, and badly affects independence and innovation.

The authority which yields to pressure and carries out all orders from wherever they are dictated, cannot be a really popular authority; and a country which has such an authority can never be independent and sovereign.

The principle of independence in politics necessitates complete equality and reciprocal respect among nations. For this reason it does not only reject dependency, but also rejects domination of other nations. A nation which dominates another cannot be a free nation.

These are the principles of independence in politics.

(To Be Continued)



# Victory in the Taehongdan Plain

The Taehongdan Plain is a historic hard-fought field where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, dealt a fatal blow to the Japanese imperialists 38 years ago, in command of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) units he led into the Musan area.

Our people, out of their unanimous desire to pass down from generation to generation the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by the great leader, erected the Monument to the Victory in the Battle in the Musan Area, in the historic Taehongdan Plain.

The big relief work of the monument towering high into the blue sky vividly depicts, at the centre, the great leader commanding his men in battle, imposingly standing on a rock, and, around him, people out in the decisive battle against the enemy and heroic KPRA men annihilating the enemy in the Taehongdan Plain, under his leadership.

The inscription of the monument impressively tells the immortal exploits of the great

KPRA men wiped out a large number of Japanese troops of aggression here in the Taehongdan Plain



leader in the operation in the homeland in May 1939.

The battle in the Musan area was a big one organized and conducted by the great leader in the homeland to meet the then political and military situation created in our country and the pressing demand of the development of the Korean revolution.

In those days, the Japanese imperialists' fascist oppression and piratic plunder of the Korean people reached their zenith. They further intensified the suppression of the Korean people, increasing their aggressive troops and police greatly and enacting all sorts of evil laws and forming reactionary organizations, to arrest the Korean people's anti-Japanese spirit rapidly surging after the Pochonbo Battle.

On the other hand, they spread a false rumour that the "communist army had died with cold and hunger in mountains." It was aimed at keeping our people from pinning their sole hope and expectation upon the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, whom they held in highest esteem and entrusted their whole destiny to.

The Korean revolution faced really grave difficulties and ordeals.

At this very juncture, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the outstanding strategic and tactical policy for riding out the difficult situation and leading the Korean revolution to continued upsurge.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

**Our task in the new situation today is to concentrate our forces and switch over to the counteroffensive in the same spirit with which we smashed the desperate enemy offensive in last winter's operations, and thus**



Working people from different parts of the country on a visit to the Monument to the Victory in the Battle in the Musan Area

**deal the enemy a severe political and military blow and hasten his defeat.**

**While the enemy forces are dog-tired from their winter operations and dispersed in their rest camps, our army should rally its forces and deal them successive blows. By doing this, we will replenish our clothing, food and ammunition, advance into the homeland to light the torch of liberation for our people, rouse them to struggle afresh by restoring the wrecked revolutionary organizations and raise higher the torch of national liberation.**

The advance of the KPRA into the homeland according to the Juche-based strategic and tactical policy set forth by the great leader demonstrated once again his brilliant strategy and tactics and outstanding art of command.

The main force of the KPRA under the command of the great leader made successive assaults on the enemy concentration centres along the Amnok-gang River, and mercilessly wiped out the enemy forces everywhere, surprising and decoying out them.

As the great leader had wisely anticipated, the hard-hit, panic-stricken enemy forces swarmed and were groping about in the

southwestern hinterland of Mt. Paekdu-san.

Having thrown the enemy forces into a completely passive position and confusion, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the main units of the KPRA to cross the Amnok-gang River on May 18, after breaking through the Japanese imperialists' tight frontier guard.

The KPRA men had come through hard trials in the way of revolution under the leadership of the great leader and trod the soil of their homeland again. Their morale was sky-high.

In Chongbong inside Korea, they, their hearts throbbing, wrote on tree trunks many militant slogans calling the people to struggle, such as "Down with the Japanese fascist militarists!" "Long live the victory of the great war against Japan!" "Let's fight to the end for the freedom, independence and liberation of the Korean nation!"

That night they spoke about their fatherland all night through around the campfire and made a firm determination to crush the enemy mercilessly.

The KPRA units left Chongbong and camped in Konchang, about four kilometres away from Chongbong, on 19th and Pegae-bong on the 20th.

Terror-stricken at the advance of the KPRA into the homeland, the enemy blocked the border with reinforcements from different places and noisily concentrated large troops in the mountain areas.

Seeing through the enemy's moves and weakness, the great leader drew up an operational plan to march into the Musan area over the military road of the enemy and make a surprise attack where the enemy was weak. Following this plan, the KPRA units marched boldly in fine array in broad daylight along the 100-odd-ri "Kapsan-Musan military road" and reached Mupo. The Japanese imperialists had constructed this road over many years in their efforts to "mop up" the KPRA. Because an opening ceremony had been planned the road had been kept clean





KPRA men under the command of the great leader camped here at Pegaebong a night on the way to the Musan area after crossing the Amnok-gang River

for inspection.

At Mupo, the great leader sent a unit in the direction of Singaechok and advanced to the Sinsadong district in command of another unit on May 22.

The KPRA units annihilated the enemy forces at one stroke in Singaechok and Sinsadong, liberated these areas and captured provisions and clothing, which they distributed to the people.

This came like a thunderclap on the enemy.

Dumbfounded by the great leader's unique guerrilla strategy and tactics, the Japanese imperialist aggressors cried: "The communist army's strategy and tactics would make the god weep. They fight with 'tactics' to be found in none of the books on military science. They are the hardest foes to deal with because their tactics do not match the regular operations of the Imperial Army."

The great leader personally conducted political propaganda to convince the villagers and lumber station workers of Sinsadong that their fatherland would be restored.

The people in Sinsadong, the honoured village, were beside themselves with joy over meeting the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, whom they had longed to see, awake or asleep.

Sitting down with the workers of the lumber station, the great leader instilled in them new hope and confidence and roused them to struggle against the enemy.

After doing this political work, he led his units to the rallying point near Kuksa-dang in the Taehongdan Plain.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant military strategist, who always saw through the enemy's moves and attempts and put him on the defensive in battles, led his men to lie in ambush to annihilate the pursuing enemy forces on May 23.

Hundreds of heavily armed enemies came into the ambush. The great leader gave a command to fire. His men burning with revengeful thought concentrated fire on the enemies, mowing them down. The enemies who narrowly escaped from death were taking to their heels in the direction of Yugok, but cut a sorry figure, fighting with their own garrison troops who were coming to their rescue, causing heavy casualties among themselves.

The news of the victory in the Taehongdan Plain, the brilliant victory in the battle in the Musan area, spread rapidly across the country.

Our people who had always revered the great leader, looking up at Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy revolutionary mountain, told and retold many legendary stories: "General Kim Il Sung is a famous commander born of Heavens" and "General Kim Il Sung makes the land contract, drawing mountains towards himself as he likes."

Indeed, the battle in the Musan area served as a torchlight of the revolution which gave the Japanese imperialist aggressors death and terror and instilled in our people national pride and confidence of national liberation; it was a historic battle which brought about a new upsurge in the Korean revolution.

Pak Song Gun

# “Sogwang”

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein:

**As a revolutionary army can win the battle against the enemy only when it has weapons, a revolutionary organization can lead the masses to victory when it has such a sharp and militant ideological weapon as publication.**

From the early days of his revolutionary activities the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to the revolutionary publications as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for the revolutionary struggle and founded and guided many revolutionary publications.

At his suggestion and under his guidance the newspaper *Sogwang* (Dawn) was founded in May 1937 as an organ of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA).

The newspaper issued in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was named so to the effect that it threw dawn on the Korean revolution.

It dealt mainly with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's highly important treatises which made a scientific analysis of all the problems arising from the development of the Korean revolution and clearly showed the direction and methods of struggle.

It also treated articles explaining the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the KPRA's battle results and the fulfilment of its military tasks.

*Sogwang* carried the great leader's classic "The Tasks of Korean Communists." Later this work was published in pamphlet form and widely circulated among the KPRA men and people.

Even in the midst of the arduous struggle he wrote for *Sogwang* many articles showing how to develop the Korean revolution and how to make preparations and lay ideological basis for founding a party. He well staffed the editorial board of *Sogwang* and guided the newspaper to carry out its work on the basis of the activities of correspondents and active contributors of regiments, companies and local revolutionary organizations and saw their manuscripts.

Under his energetic guidance and warm care for the editorial staff, the newspaper *Sogwang* performed splendidly its militant mission as a Juche-based revolutionary publication even in

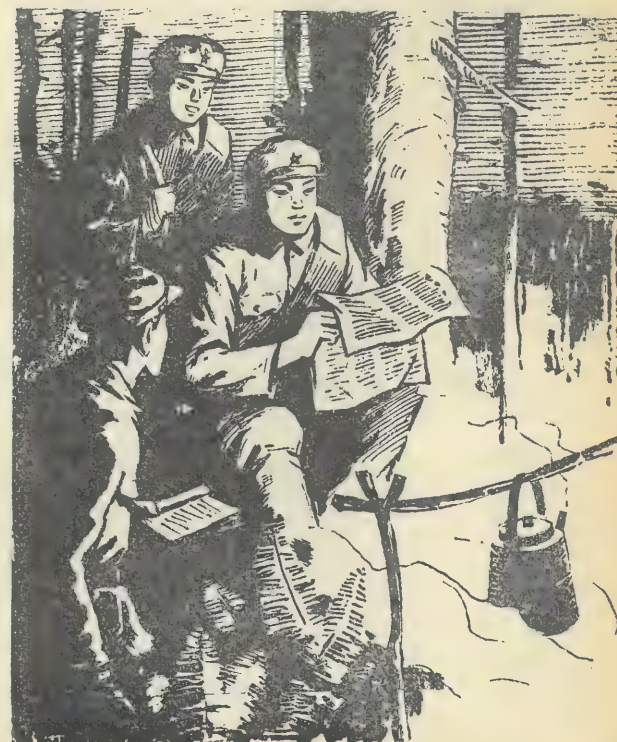
difficult conditions.

Particularly, it greatly helped the KPRA men and the revolutionary masses to deeply understand the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise guidance and his lofty virtues and become revolutionary fighters boundlessly faithful to him.

It, together with all other revolutionary publications in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, was an ideological standard-bearer widely and comprehensively explaining and propagating the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and its embodiment, the Juche-based revolutionary line and policy, and forcefully organizing and mobilizing the KPRA men and the broad masses to implement them; it performed immortal feats in shedding dawn on the Korean revolution.

Today all our publications are developing, inheriting the brilliant tradition of the revolutionary publications including *Sogwang* founded and guided by the great leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Ko Hun Bom







## A Member of Three-Revolution Team, Standard-Bearer of the Ranks

Upholding the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the workers and technicians of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex are effecting new innovations, mightily assisting the agricultural front, one of our major fronts.

Three-revolution team members stand at their head.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The dispatch by our Party of the three-revolution teams to different branches of the national economy was a very important step in energetically promoting the three revolutions."**

In March last year Comrade Li Il O, a student of the graduating class of the Hamhung Chemical Industry College, was dispatched to the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex as a member of the three-revolution team.

The complex was in the powerful Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, a mass general onward movement of our age.

He was excited with the pride and honour of being in the vanguard of the three revolutions, ideological, technical, and cultural, in the complex, a field of worthwhile battle.

He began his work with the study of the great leader's on-the-spot teachings given to the complex.

He made a profound study of the earnest teachings on increasing the production of fertilizer given by the great leader at the general membership meeting of a Party cell of the synthetic workshop.

He expressed to the organization his intention to take charge of the synthetic workshop, the heart of fertilizer production. His propos-

al was welcomed by the organization.

He went to the workshop and began to understand the people and real situation of the workshop.

In the course he learned that the workers there were striving with no great success to produce more fertilizer with less power consumption.

He decided to help them to find the way of producing more fertilizer with the minimum consumption of electricity.

After expressing his decision to the Party organization, he put forth his opinion before leading functionaries, technicians and workers of the workshop.

They heartily welcomed his offer, saying in unison: "Let's try together!" "Help us well, please!"

With firm confidence he called at scientific research institutes, colleges and chemical factories to collect necessary technical data and perfected his plan.

And he discussed his plan with workers and technicians.

At any time and place he strove to find a solution of the problem with workers and technicians. People were greatly moved by the enthusiasm of this three-revolution team member who helped the workers to effect a new innovation by giving full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom.

Veteran workers and technicians called on him and offered their valuable counsel to him.

In the course he came to a conclusion that they should make something which enabled them to economize on power and introduce it into the production of fertilizer.

He started experiment at once. He enlisted many technicians at the workshop in the experiment.

He forgot sleep and rest.

One day, well past midnight a veteran engineer of the complex called on Comrade Li Il O engrossed in his experiment for days on end.

Unaware of the engineer standing by him, he was writing down structural formulas in his notebook. The engineer failed to find a proper word to persuade him to take care of himself and only said: "Comrade team member, ..."

Without turning his head, he said: "Comrade engineer, if I miss this moment I have to start my experiment all over again." And he went on writing down the structural formulas.

He said so not only for the observation of the process of the experiment. His were words spoken from the heart of a young intellectual armed with the Juche idea that every minute of one's life is worth gold and it should be made worthwhile and brilliant with the perfectly clean and pure loyalty to the great leader.

Greatly moved, the engineer energetically

conducted the experiment together with Comrade Li Il O, without leaving the lab from that day.

Their experiment proceeded rapidly.

Now the technical data on the new chemical were obtained for normalizing the fertilizer production at a high level while economizing on electricity to the maximum.

A technical consultation was held.

Comrade Li Il O took out the new chemical and explained the technical data he obtained through the experiment.

The technical workers were struck with admiration. The experiment was a great success.

A battle to build a new-chemical workshop began.

Designs were drawn and the task of manufacturing machines and equipment for the new workshop was assigned to many workshops.

Three-revolution team members went to each workshop and powerfully pushed ahead with the work.

Comrade Li Il O technically helped the operators of large turning lathes in processing the important equipment, feeding materials.



Three-revolution team member, Comrade Li Il O, always mingles himself with workers and encourages them to greater feats in their production



Comrade Li Il O testing the performance of the newly invented equipment



One day Comrade Li Il O said to Comrade Hong Jong Hyon, an operator, who was working with him: "Comrade Hong, the fatherly leader will be very glad to hear that we are producing more fertilizer with less power consumption for the countryside! This thought never leaves my mind and I quite often see in dreams the new chemical pouring out of the workshop we are now building."

His words deeply touched the heart of Comrade Hong.

The operators all thought that the three-revolution team members dispatched by the great leader were fine people and they should learn from them their loyalty to the great leader.

Operator Comrade Hong firmly grasped the hands of Comrade Li Il O.

"Comrade team member, we operators, too, will do our best to give joy to the great leader. Believe us, believe us workers," said the operator passionately.

Of course, the operators carried out their resolve with flying colours.

Comrade Li Il O and other members of the three-revolution team stood in the van of the technical reconstruction movement and

helped the masses by their practical deeds to bring about innovation where technical innovation was needed, and became the standard-bearers in the human remoulding movement and made the masses' hearts boil with the hot blood of Juche type, sharing joys and sorrows with them, where the hearts of the masses should burn with intense loyalty. By dint of their endeavours a fine new-chemical workshop was built in the complex in a short time.

Comrade Li Il O did a really wonderful thing to prove himself worthy of the deep trust and expectation of the great leader.

The functionaries and workers of the complex praise him for his scientific and technical assistance which enabled them to produce more fertilizer with less power consumption and bring about a new upsurge in the production of daily necessities from by-products. And they love him very much, for he showed by his own deeds how the revolutionary soldiers of the great leader should carry into practice the fatherly leader's lofty intention and how they should live every moment of their life.

Li Yong Kang

## PEOPLE'S HOSPITAL IN A FARM VILLAGE

Sometime ago I visited the Chollima People's Hospital of Suhung-ri, Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province.

Suhung-ri is a little farm village.

Before the country's liberation it was a nameless hill.

But now there appeared a fine *ri* people's hospital plus cosy modern houses.

The hospital is surrounded with various fruit trees and plants. The hospital yard effectively used for the cultivation of medicinal herbs and the clean path in the hospital compound arrest the eye of those who visit the hospital.

A doctor on duty who received me told that the medical workers of the hospital treat patients in the morning and in the afternoon they go out to the sections in their charge and fields to look after farmers' health.

The doctor showed me round the hospital. After looking round the front building housing the internal and external treatment, paediatric and dental departments, labs and an X-ray

room we went to the back building through the corridor.

There were a childbirth room, rooms for women before and after their childbirth, a children's ward with low beds, sick-rooms and mud and physical treatment rooms.

The hospital was provided with everything necessary for the treatment and prevention of the diseases of the villagers. Such a fine hospital, which was hardly to be found even in big cities in the pre-liberation days, is now in the service of the inhabitants in this little village.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In particular, we should build up the county hospitals, improve maternity facilities**

Medical workers discussing how to take better care of farmers' health





for the rural women, develop the clinics in rural *ri* into hospitals, and set up children's wards in all *ri*, so that medical services for the rural inhabitants are improved radically."

The far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader to develop the clinics in rural *ri* into hospitals has achieved a brilliant reality in this village, too, so that the villagers receive the same benefits of universal free medical care as urban dwellers do.

Though he was busy guiding state affairs, the fatherly leader, who values people most highly and always pays deep attention to the promotion of their health, visited the co-op farm here on many occasions, and in October 1969 personally called at the hospital (then a clinic).

He went to the children's ward and asked in detail about the number of children and temperature in it.

Learned that all the rooms were *ondol*-heated, he was much satisfied and inquired what they were heated by.

After looking round in humble reverence the sunny and bright ward the fatherly leader had visited, I went to the childbirth room, in front of which I met a midwife. She had just

According to the Party's prophylactic medical policy, medical workers always look after the health of the population in the sections under their charge



returned from the section in her charge. I had conversation with her.

According to her, in the pre-liberation days the poverty-stricken and humiliated women here had to work to live even when they were near their confinement. So they gave birth to children in the fields quite often.

But it has now become a thing of the past forever, and all the pregnant women in the village get delivery aid. She showed me a health-care book of the women in the village.

I was struck with admiration for the fact that she knew full well the health conditions of the pregnant women and women delivered of children in the village.

Doctresses keep health-care cards of the pregnant women in this little village and call on them every day to take care of them.

It was not only the pregnant women and the mothers that enjoy such medical care. All the inhabitants in the village are under utmost care by the medical workers in their charge.

The hospital has health-care cards keeping detailed records of the health conditions of all the inhabitants in the village. And the medical workers visit the sections in their charge regularly to acquaint themselves with the health conditions of the inhabitants and timely treat their diseases. They provide tonics to weak people or send them to the famous sanatoria such as Chuul, Sambang, Shijungho and Kangso in a planned way to recover their lost health.

An old man in the village had false teeth put in in this hospital. Feeling his wrinkle-smoothed cheeks, he bragged he would live long, saying: "It seems I grew more than ten years younger."

Happy indeed are our peasants.

I left here, feeling boundlessly grateful to the fatherly leader for having realized the age-old desire of our people to enjoy a long life in good health and made every house overflow with happiness.

Kim Yun Sun

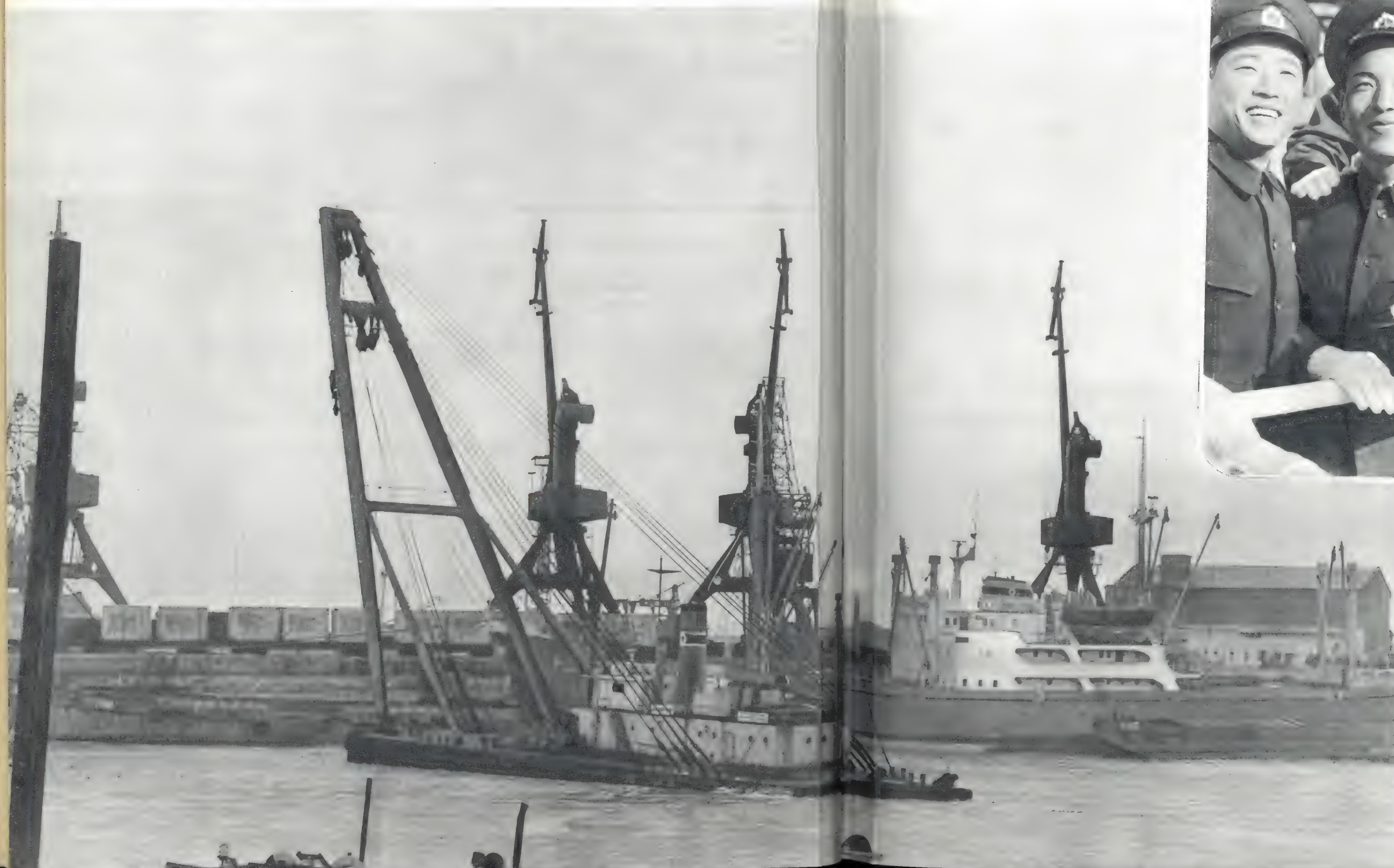


THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG GIVES ON-THE-SPOT GUIDANCE TO THE WONSAN WHARF



# NAMPO PORT IN TRANSPORT REVOLUTION

The new day breaks at the Nampo port



Seamen who have come back to the port after overfulfilling their shipping assignments to execute the tasks set out in the great leader's New Year Address for this year





Control men skillfully direct  
all operations of ships and  
the wharf



Various cranes load and  
unload cargo at the wharf  
in a short time



# THE JUNE 4 ROLLING STOCK FACTORY



Three-revolution team members share their experience



Three-revolution team members discuss new technical innovation proposals with workers





Free-revolution team  
member helps work-  
ers

Workers step up  
the assemblage of  
tank cars



## New National-Salvation Proposal to Pave the Way to Reunification

The joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations held in Pyongyang presented before the political parties and social organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and overseas compatriots a national salvation measure-proposal to save the prevailing difficult situation and hasten the cause of the country's reunification—a proposal to realize a great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification, to relax the tension between north and south and remove the danger of nuclear war, to eliminate the source of national discord and create an atmosphere of great national unity and to convene a north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and people of all strata in the north and south to have consultation about the above-mentioned questions.

Our people fully support and warmly welcome the new proposal which brought a new phase in the settlement of the reunification question.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the greatest and cherished national desire of the entire Korean people to reunify their divided country at the earliest possible date, and this poses itself as an ever more burning demand as years go by and time flows."

Ever since the territorial and national bisection by the US imperialist occupation of south Korea, our Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have advanced time and again reasonable and realistic proposals for the settlement of the reunification question acceptable to all

and made every sincere effort to realize reunification.

Special mention must be made here of the fact that the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification— independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a result of such earnest and sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of our Republic.

But, the partitionists within and without seeking to create "two Koreas" violate the joint statement, throwing serious obstacles in the way of the country's reunification.

The south Korean rulers are madly kicking up the "anti-communist" row, trying, taking advantage of the splittist moves of the foreign forces of aggression, to remain indefinitely in "power."

A "state of war" was proclaimed, the whole of south Korea turned into an army camp, a military base, and all the south Korean population, young and old and men and women, are troubled with war exercises, under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression."

Today south Korea has become literally a big nuclear base and the young and middle-aged people are forced to serve as a "break-water against communism," carrying rifles placed in their hands by the foreign imperialists and even courting the danger of nuclear war, to meet the aggressive ambition of the foreign forces.

People demanding the democratization of south Korean society and national reunification are arrested, imprisoned or killed in large numbers.

All these developments in south Korea show



that without preventing the developments the division will last indefinitely, hurling our country again into the horrors of war. It is just the Korean people that will intolerably suffer from the continued division and a new war.

Only reunification is the way out and division will only spell disasters to our nation.

The master of Korea is the Korean people.

Anyone else can neither prevent the permanent division of our nation for us nor present a gift of national reunification to us.

The proposal made at the joint meeting fully satisfies the burning demand of our country and nation and perfectly accords with the will and desire of our people.

Particularly, the proposed great alliance of the socialist forces in the north and the patriotic democratic forces in the south desirous of reunification for the country's independent, peaceful reunification represents a new epoch-making and realistic measure for the settlement of the nation's internal affair by our people themselves. It will mightily promote the country's independent, peaceful reunification and provide its sure guarantee.

The socialist forces in the north and the patriotic democratic forces in the south are vitally interested in the country's reunification affecting the destiny of the nation.

All Koreans, who have differing ideas, religious beliefs, political views and principles but love the country and the nation and do not pursue fascism, can closely unite with each other for the country and the nation. And the difference in social system cannot be an obstacle to alliance as they do not want the fascist system.

The relaxation of tension and the removal of the danger of nuclear war in Korea is the precondition to the peaceful settlement of the reunification question.

Without easing the tension between north and south and eliminating the danger of nuclear war the country's reunification is unattainable and the way cannot be paved to

peaceful reunification.

The south Korean authorities are crying about a "non-aggression pact." Their "pact" aims at perpetuating Korea's division.

What our people need for reunification is not a "non-aggression pact" for division but a practical measure to eliminate the military confrontation between north and south, relax the tension, remove the danger of nuclear war and clear away the obstacle to reunification.

The nuclear base in south Korea, therefore, must be dismantled, all the lethal weapons including nuclear weapons withdrawn at once and the US imperialist aggression troops pulled out unconditionally.

This is the unanimous demand of our people and the world peace-loving people and the trend of the times. Today even Americans themselves speak about the withdrawal of their troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Only those who give no mind to peace, peaceful reunification and the future of the country and the nation categorically oppose the pullout of the US imperialist aggression troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea, asking for keeping them there.

The joint meeting also newly proposed to demand the military authorities concerned hold disarmament talks for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops, the stoppage of the increase of armed forces and arms race, the reduction of armies and armament and the discontinuation of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries.

A practical measure to sharply reduce the armed forces of the north and the south and cut their military spendings will help maintain and consolidate peace and pave the way to the peaceful settlement of the reunification question.

The removal of the source of national discord and the creation of an atmosphere of great national unity is the inevitable demand of the country's independent, peaceful reunifi-

cation.

The joint meeting quite rightly demanded that the fascist and splittist system in south Korea creating national discord and obstructing national unity be liquidated, freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration ensured, illegally arrested and imprisoned patriotic people and democrats released, the "anti-communist" policy renounced, slanders and calumnies against the other side stopped and many-sided economic cooperation realized between north and south.

Under the condition where the people's free expression of will is restricted and national antagonism is incited, it is impossible to remove misunderstanding and mistrust between north and south, promote national unity and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The bloody suppression and "anti-communist" outrage in south Korea are designed to whip up national antagonism and discord and advocate confrontation.

They must be checked and curbed and an atmosphere of great national unity created.

In order to settle all these problems the joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations proposed to convene a north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of the political parties and social organizations and the people of all strata in the north and south.

The convocation of this kind of conference is the most realistic way to discuss and settle our just and reasonable proposal and other problems for promoting the country's independent, peaceful reunification and thus solve the reunification question by our people them-

selves in accordance with their will and interests.

If the present authorities of south Korea are ready to have again talks with us, they should renounce their "two Koreas" policy, stop "anti-communism," and discontinue the suppression of the patriotic people and democrats and war moves.

Really our proposal is a patriotic national-salvation suggestion correctly reflecting the reality of our country and the unanimous desire of our people; it is a just, independent national salvation offer to prevent the country's permanent division and achieve the country's peaceful reunification by our people themselves.

The new proposal is an inspiring banner giving our people pride and conviction of their just cause and the south Korean people strength and courage in their struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification.

It also proves a blow to the splittists at home and abroad disturbing peace in Korea and hindering reunification and a new contribution to the defence of Asian peace and security.

That is why our people and an increasing number of progressives of the world express unreserved support and sympathy with the new patriotic proposal.

Our people, who are vigorously fighting for the country's independent, peaceful reunification under the uplifted banner of the immortal Juche idea, will accomplish the historic cause of national reunification without fail, overcoming all difficulties and ordeals.

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# RESOLUTION

## of World Conference for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

A World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Brussels (Belgium) on February 21 and 22, 1977.

It was convened with the support of the heads of state and political figures of many countries.

A Belgian supporters' committee representing principal political and philosophical currents of Belgium was organized.

The conference was attended by more than 170 persons from 68 countries representing the governments, political parties, trade union organizations and solidarity committees for the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also participated in its work.

The general report was presented by Ichikawa Makoto, former Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

It was followed by supplementary reports on the following themes:

—"International Context, Danger of War, Withdrawal of the US Troops and Nuclear

Armament."

—"The History and Cause of Division and Propositions for Reunification."

—"Violation of Human Rights in South Korea."

The purport of the conference was to arouse the world public opinion, notably the public opinion of the West European and North American countries which are not well informed of the Korean question, on the tragic situation of the Korean people divided against their will and on the threat to peace growing due to this division.

In order to create necessary conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and secure a durable peace in Korea, the conference demands:

### A

1) The immediate withdrawal of all the foreign troops, especially the American, who keep occupying south Korea under the UN cover in contravention of the spirit of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement

which envisages the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference of outside forces and in violation of the 1953 armistice agreement.

2) The replacement of the military armistice agreement with a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

3) The dissolution of the "United Nations Command" in south Korea.

4) Conscious of the potential danger presented by the US nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, the conference demands their immediate withdrawal.

5) Greatly alarmed over the increasing "collaboration" between certain states and the Seoul "regime" in the military and nuclear fields, which permits this "regime" to have its own capacity to produce a part of its armament and gives it a means of equipping itself with military nuclear potential, it appeals to all the countries to stop granting the Seoul "regime" licences, technique and financial assistance necessary for the construction of such munitions plants and refuse to provide this "regime" with equipment, fissionable materials and technique which would permit it to equip itself with military nuclear potential.

6) It warns against the Japanese government which is trying to justify the neo-colonial practices in south Korea and pursuing the splittist policy, considering that "the

security of Korea is indispensable for the security of Japan."

7) It protests against the presence of the US military bases in Japan and their utilization as bases for military exercise and operational bases against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

8) It denounces the manoeuvres of the US and Japanese governments and the Pak Jung Hi "regime" to perpetuate the split of the nation and fabricate "two Koreas".

### B

1) It denounces the south Korean fascist "regime" for suppressing thousands of students, workers, peasants, religionists and politicians representing the broadest strata of the population.

It appeals to the governments of all countries of the world, particularly those governments of Western countries which have diplomatic relations with the south Korean "regime" and support it economically and financially, to put pressure on the south Korean "regime" to stop the suppression of the democratic personages and patriots and the tortures of the political prisoners, release them and stop execution of political opponents.

2) It supports the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for democratic freedom and appeals to the progressive forces of



The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium



Attendants of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea



Western countries to propagate this struggle on a wider scale, expose the criminal nature of the south Korean "regime" and express solidarity with the south Korean patriots in their struggle.

3) Declaring with indignation that the political, economic, financial and other "assistance" which certain countries render to the south Korean "regime" constitutes a very important factor in propping up the Seoul "regime" and encourages it to suppress even the desire of the people for democracy, elementary rights and freedom and obstructs the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it appeals to the progressive forces of these countries to put pressure upon their governments to stop any form of "aid" to the south Korean "regime".

4) It denounces the multinational corporations, particularly those of Japan, the United States and the countries of the "European Common Market" for exploiting the south Korean labour force at cheap prices.

5) It supports the struggle of the exploited south Korean working people for obtaining their basic rights as working people and appeals to the working people of the industrialized countries to express their solidarity with it.

6) It calls upon all the democratic forces to heighten vigilance against the activities of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" abroad and oppose them in their countries.

7) It denounces the tripartite "security system" of the US, Japan and south Korea and calls for a guard against the eventual penetration of the Japanese troops into south Korea in case of the partial withdrawal of the US troops and holds that such penetration must be curbed.

8) Recalling that the US imperialists mobilised a total of more than 300,000 south Korean troops in the war against the Vietnamese people and drawing attention to the "experiences" gained by south Korean "army" in the counterrevolutionary war and the "role" played by it in the execution of the global strategy of imperialism in the past, it denounces the support of the south Korean military "advisers" to the regimes suppressing the national liberation movement.

## C

Reaffirming that all the nations have the rights to choose their own economic, social and cultural system in conformity with their will, free from outside interference, coercion and threat, the conference

1) Expresses its support to the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification laid down in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement,

2) Demands the governments and progressive forces widely propagate and support the principles unanimously approved by the United Nations General Assembly and by the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo in August 1976,

3) Supports the proposals made by the north Korean authorities time and again for the convocation of a Great National Congress or a north-south political consultative conference representing the political parties and public circles of the north and the south, particularly by the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on January 25, 1977, at which a four-point proposal was advanced,

4) Appeals to all the states, which still fail to do this, to give their support, in the United Nations, to the propositions which, within the framework of respect for the right to self-determination of the Korean people, envisages the peaceful reunification of Korea, the indispensable condition for the removal of tension and danger of conflict from this region of the world,

5) Affirming its support to the activities of the committees of solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it invites the democratic forces of all countries, political, trade union, religious and others, to intensify the propaganda campaign on the Korean question and strengthen solidarity with the oppressed people of south Korea by actively participating in the work of these committees,

The conference proposes the convocation of the Second World Conference Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People with a view to expanding the solidarity movement.

6) It announces the formation of an international liaison committee for strengthening solidarity with the Korean people.

## Development of Public Education in Our Country (1)

Education is the first process of work with people. It is a revolutionary work to train the new generation to be dependable successors to the revolution and an important work on which the future of a nation depends.

Upholding the Juche-based educational thought of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party has invariably followed the policy of giving education priority over all other work and bent great efforts to it.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said right after liberation:

"We must thoroughly revise the system of

education and set up a new, popular democratic one to open up an opportunity of education for the children of the working people and root out the ideological vestiges of Japanese imperialism from the minds of our children and youth."

Before liberation, our people lived in ignorance and darkness, far removed from modern civilization, because of the colonial obscurantist policy of Japanese imperialism.

This offered a great obstacle in our way to build a rich and strong, civilized, sovereign and independent state after liberation. After liberation our revolution badly needed the abolition of the anti-popular enslavement education system of Japanese imperialism and the establishment of a popular, democratic one.

We have striven to put into effect in the liberated fatherland the policy of free compulsory education worked out and matured by the great leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

First of all, we confiscated the educational institutions owned by the Japanese imperialists, landlords, comprador capitalists, the pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation and put them under the control of the people, and completely eliminated the survivals of Japan-



Children get one-year compulsory preschool education. Photo shows kindergarten children learning to count figures





The radio circle members deepening their knowledge at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

ese imperialist colonial enslavement education in all domains of educational work. At the same time, we increased primary and middle schools in large numbers and established specialized schools and institutions of higher learning. We also set up many adult schools for the working people who had been denied school opportunity in the pre-liberation days.

Though we were in great need of technicians and specialists for building a new country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave priority to educational institutions in the allocation of intellectuals who could be counted on the fingers of the hands and took measures to train educational workers and make textbooks. Even in difficult economic conditions he placed the problem of pencil on the agenda of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee meeting as the first item and solved it first of all. And he took a measure to make school things and teaching tools and school equipment.

As a result, shortly after liberation, many institutions of higher learning including Kim Il Sung University and many specialized schools appeared and the Japanese imperialists' colonial enslavement education system was abolished and a popular, democratic educational system was set up, under which all

people learn as much as they please according to their wishes and talents.

In the hard years of the war we put the education work on a war footing, evacuated schools to safe places and continued with the educational work.

In the rehabilitation of the war-torn economy, we gave priority to the restoration of schools and the production of textbooks, school things and teaching tools and school equipment. This led to the introduction of universal compulsory primary education in 1956 and universal compulsory secondary schooling in 1958 and universal free education in 1959 at all our schools.

When a struggle to complete socialist industrialization and carry out the technical revolution in all branches of the national economy went ahead full scale in our country after the complete building of the basis of socialism, our Party took an active measure to train technical personnel in large numbers as required by the fast developing productive forces of the country and the rapidly progressing technical revolution.

We set up many higher educational establishments, especially a large number of factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools, part-time higher educational institutions.

We put in force universal compulsory nine-year technical education in 1967 and universal compulsory 11-year education in 1975.

Today our country boasts of more than 150 higher educational institutions including Kim Il Sung University and over 600 higher specialized schools. Primary schools and middle schools are to be found everywhere there are children, even in hamlets hidden deep among mountains. All our new rising generation receive free compulsory education for 11 years until they reach working age to be dependable heirs to the revolution.

#### FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST PEDAGOGY

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The basic principle of socialist pedagogy lies in training people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with the ideology, knowledge and a strong physique that will**

**enable them to take the role of master in the revolution and construction."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 262.)

In school education we lay stress on training our students to be fine people equipped with knowledge, morality and strong physique and serving the revolutionary cause of Juche. We strengthen, above all, education on Party policy and on the revolutionary traditions at our schools of all levels to firmly equip them with the Party's monolithic ideology, the great leader's revolutionary ideology.

We also intensify communist education with the main emphasis on class education and education on socialist patriotism.

It is one of the main objects of school education to train them to be able builders of socialism equipped with knowledge of latest science.

Even in the difficult days immediately after liberation, we steadily deepened the content of education as demanded by our revolution and constantly raised the scientific and technical level of education by introducing without loss of time the achievements and experiences of rapidly developing modern science and technology.

We strive to radically improve the quality of teaching in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and other basic natural sciences, in order to enable the students to know and apply the achievements of modern sciences and techniques.

In doing this, all subjects are taught in close connection with the Party policy. In treating technological problems, we teach students not only scientific and technical principles but also make them know the requirements of the Party policy in given fields. In this way, we lead our students to know well and learn and study what our Party and our revolution and construction demand.

In teaching them the advanced techniques of other countries, we make it a rule to treat them not uncritically but to suit the actual conditions of our country.

In educational work, we combine closely general education with technical one, education with productive labour.

Schools of all levels strengthen experiments and practical work and guide their students to take part in productive work at factories and farms, so that they deepen what they learned in classrooms and study scienti-

fic and technological matters whose solution is badly needed by economic construction.

We also lay stress on the physical training of the new rising generation at kindergartens and schools of all levels to make them have strong physique.

All schools have physical culturists-teachers. Our schools not only give systematic physical training according to programme but also make students regularly take part in various sports activities, such as collective running, mass gymnastic display, ball games, swimming and mountaineering, according to their ages.

We also guide them to take part in various art circle activities to acquire high artistic accomplishments and to play more than one instrument.

We direct our students to actively participate in revolutionary organizational life and socio-political activities.

An important role here is played by the League of Socialist Working Youth.

The league guides the organizational life of students through the Juvenile Corps organizations and its own organizations in schools of all levels and organizes and directs their extracurricular activities.

In this way, students train themselves politically and ideologically from their childhood through their organizational life.

The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and other students and children's palaces and Juvenile Corps camps and holiday homes in different parts of the country are public educational establishments directly managed and run by the league.

The league makes our students take an active part in the Party policy propaganda squad, science propaganda squad, art propaganda squad, hygiene propaganda squad, and Greening Guards to train them to be not mere "bookworms" indifferent to political life and incapable of social activities but able social and political figures.

As seen above, under the wise guidance of the great leader we firmly arm our rising generation with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook during the universal compulsory 11-year education and train them to be able social and political figures closely equipped with revolutionary world outlook, latest science and technology and strong physique until they graduate from higher educational establishments.

Choe Song Un



# ORIGIN OF MAN IN OUR COUNTRY AND KOMUNMORU REMAINS

Our scholars discovered the remains of the Palaeolithic era in Sangwon county, Pyongyang.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Our people are a resourceful nation boasting of a long history and a brilliant cultural tradition."**

The findings in Komunmoru prove that the history of our country dates back to the initial stage of man's emergence on the earth and the creation of human history.

Remains of the ape man stage have so far been discovered only in some areas on the globe.

Only some areas on the globe, therefore, have been considered as areas of formation of man and his activity at his dawn.

The discovery of the Komunmoru remains at the ape man stage shows that the vicinity of Pyongyang was one of the cradles of humanity.

The Komunmoru remains include 29 items of fossils of animal bones, stone tools used by ape man and others.

Almost all the fossils of animal bones are of the bones of such large grass-eating animals as rhinoceros, elephant, primitive horse, wild boar, deer and buffalo and the rest include such wild beasts as tiger, wolf, bear, hyena, etc., as well as no small number of lemming, rabbits, beavers, field mouse and other rodents.

What is noteworthy is that no small number of these animals belong to those which lived in the thick forests of the tropical or sub-tropical regions. In fact, elephant, large rhinoceros, buffalo and monkey with long tail are the tropical or sub-tropical animals which are rare even now or have perished in the

tropical regions.

This suggests that it was hot and wet in the Pyongyang region and it was covered with the tropical or sub-tropical plants. And it proves that over 62 per cent of animals whose bone fossils were found in the Komunmoru remains including above-mentioned animals had existed until the Early Middle Pleistocene of the fourth geologic age.

This furnishes an ample evidence to determine the date of the Komunmoru remains. In other words, it suggests that the Komunmoru ape man lived in the Late Lower to Early Middle Pleistocene, namely, 600,000-400,000 years ago.

Many stone tools unearthed at Komunmoru also clearly prove when the ape man lived there. Characteristics of the stone tools are that they were made by the most primitive method of striking flakes off stone blocks and making one of their edges sharpened or one of their ends pointed so as to use them in grubbing or cutting. They are coarse and large. Typical stone tools unearthed at Komunmoru are trapezoidal stone tools, pointed stone tools, the stone tools in the form of fist hatchet, flake-blade stone tools and hammers.

The trapezoidal stone tools are siliceous blue-grey colour limestone trimmed by percussion. As they are flakes cleaved from the limestones according to the grain, they are flat and one face is smooth. And they are deeply indented over the three sides in the opposite face because they were made by percussion. From the point where the blow was given we can see that they were struck from the edge towards the centre of the stones. As a result, one side is straight and the opposite side comparatively narrow and sharp.

The stone tools are coarse and heavy, their

weight being about 800 grammes. It is considered that they were used for stabbing and digging something with the trimmed edges. This is proved by the fact that the edges are blunted by use and the ends relatively sharp.

The pointed stone tools, like the trapezoidal ones, are limestone flakes cleaved according to the grain and one of their ends is pointed. One face of the flakes dropped according to the grain is flat and the opposite is shaped by percussion. So there is a distinctive trace of percussion on the opposite face. Grip is less worked while the points are trimmed thin. So the grip is round, whereas the point is sharp. These stone tools are heavy. Their weight is 1.5 kg, length 20 cm and the maximum width 14 cm.

They were used for grubbing the earth to dig bulbs or perforating to obtain the marrow of large animals with the points or striking or cutting with the blades of the edges.

The stone tools in the form of fist hatchet are trimmed triangular sections of chipped oval limestone blocks. They are sharpened by one or two blows on their two edges and their handles are trimmed coarse. The ends are removed from the two edges and sharply pointed. So they resemble fist axes with oval

grip and sharp blade.

This stone tool is almost as large as the trapezoidal one. It weighs 750 grammes and it is 15 cm long. It is considered to have been used for grubbing the earth or cutting trees and bones with one hand like fist axe.

Flake-blade stone tools are sharp flakes struck from the stone blocks. We can clearly see that their sharp edges were blunted by their use. Characteristics of the flake-blade stone tools are that they also are heavy and coarse. They are 14 cm long and 9 cm wide. Besides, many oval quartzes and pebbles were discovered.

At a place near the mouth of a cave 8 pebbles were found and their two long edges are dull or zigzag. They show that pebbles were used to make stone tools or break animal bones.

As you have seen above, the stone tools of the Komunmoru remains are large and dull and their forms are different from each other and indeterminate.

Their manufacture is the most primitive.

Their blade was made by one or two percussions. So it is zigzag.

From this we can see that these stone tools were made by the most primitive method—striking and stone-on-stone method. The Komunmoru stone tools are the most primitive labour tools in the initial stage of the emergence of man, right after the period of using natural stone.

The primitive stone tools afford abundant evidence of when Komunmoru men existed.

The Komunmoru men made tools with coarse stone. With such primitive tools they collectively hunted animals and birds and gathered the wild fruits and tubers for their subsistence, and gave birth to their children.

Their primitive working experience and labour-tool making technique were handed down to their descendants and they developed slowly. Through their life experience they conquered nature and began to create things and developed the productive forces and gradually increased their labour productivity.

Old stone tools excavated at Komunmoru





The social group of the people at the stage of the ape man in Komunmoru was a group of primitives. They were fundamentally distinct from animals: their social group was a group of people formed through their labour. The ape men could protect themselves from wild beasts and maintain their lives without starving to death only through their collective action and labour. Their productive forces were very weak and social products were so small that it was beyond imagination for them to have exclusive possession of them. The group of primitives was a social group of ape men based on their common labour and common consumption.

Recently human and animal bone fossils of the Palaeolithic era were discovered in the cave on Mt. Sungri-san, Tokchon county, South Pyongan Province.

There were the human bone fossils of the palaeoanthropic man stage and the neanthropic man stage in different horizons.

Along with those discovered in the first Kulpo cultural stratum, the cultural stratum of the Middle Palaeolithic era, in Kulpo-ri, Unggi county, North Hamgyong Province,

the human bone fossils of the palaeoanthropic man stage excavated in Tokchon county show that the ape men developed into palaeoanthropic men in Korea. And the human bone fossils of the neanthropic man stage unearthed in the same cave in Tokchon, along with the remains of the Upper Palaeolithic era including those of the second Kulpo cultural stratum, prove that palaeoanthropic men developed into neanthropic men in our country.

All this shows that our country is one of the cradles of man and our ancestors lived in this land from the earliest stage of appearance of man and steadily developed according to the laws of progress of human society.

Our people conquered nature and developed through their creative labour and struggle in Korea from the earliest stage of the emergence of man. The Korean people developed from ape men into palaeoanthropic men and neanthropic men in the Korean peninsula.

As you have seen above, our people have such a long history.

*Kim Yong Nam,  
Chief of the Research  
Institute of Archaeology*

### **"Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea Must Be Realized at Once"**

At its recent 54th Extraordinary Convention, the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo) clarified its stand on the Korean question as follows:

- 1) To probe the corrupt relations of adhesion between Japan and south Korea to the bottom;
- 2) Not to permit the behind-the-scenes activities of the pro-south Korean elements headed by the "Japan-South Korea Parliamentarians League";
- 3) To oppose the US-Japan-south Korea military and econ-

omic alliance;

- 4) To denounce the Pak "regime's" suppression of freedom and democracy and demand the immediate release of Kim Dae Jung and other political prisoners;

- 5) To oppose the ratification of the "Japan-South Korea Agreement on the Continental Shelf," the source of injustice and corruption;

- 6) The Fukuda Cabinet and the financial circles must stop their

"aid" to the Pak "regime" and radically alter their policy toward south Korea;

- 7) To support the four-point proposal including the convocation of a north-south political consultative conference advanced by the DPRK and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Korean people;

- 8) The withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea must be realized at once.

## **PATRIOTIC WORK AND CHONGRYON**

This year marks the 22nd anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon).

Chongryon, created on the basis of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's original thought and theory on the overseas citizens' movement, is a dignified, patriotic organization of the overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which protects the genuine democratic national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan and strives for the country's reunification and prosperity and development.

The Koreans in Japan are those who crossed to Japan in search of livelihood in the dark period of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism or those who, particularly during World War II, were drafted for labour service and driven hard like a beast of burden in coal and ore mines in Japan, and their descendants.

Stateless, many Koreans were whipped to death or massacred by the enemy. But they had no one to complain to of their grief.

After liberation, due to the country's division the Koreans in Japan suffered disasters and misfortunes in difficult circumstances of the alien land.

For lack of the correct line and policy of struggle to defend the democratic national rights and the right to existence, the Koreans' movement in Japan underwent trying ordeals.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung deeply analyzed the real situation of the Koreans' movement in Japan and advanced a correct policy that the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan should struggle for their country's reunification and national prosperity and development even in the alien land, thus showing them a highway to worthwhile patriotic work.

According to his policy, Korean nationals in Japan formed Chongryon, an organization of overseas citizens fighting for the revolution of their motherland and exercising national sovereignty, which was the first of its kind in history.

With the formation of Chongryon, the Ko-

reans' movement in Japan was guided solely by the Juche idea and developed into a genuinely patriotic national movement for the freedom and independence of the Korean people and the country's reunification under the wise guidance of the great leader.

The great leader not only indicated the direction and ways of work for Chongryon but took to his warm heart and showed fatherly love and solicitude for the Chongryon functionaries and the Korean nationals in Japan.

He promulgated the Socialist Constitution and the DPRK Nationality Law to protect legally the national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and opened up the way for Korean nationals in Japan to return to their socialist homeland.

The fatherly leader remitted a huge amount of educational aid funds and scholarships—over 22,475,738,000 yen (in Japanese currency) on 64 occasions since the difficult days of the postwar rehabilitation and construction for the development of the democratic national education of the sons and daughters of the Koreans in Japan and provided Korean traders and entrepreneurs with every condition for doing steady business activities.

In high appreciation of the successes achieved by the Chongryon functionaries and the Korean nationals in Japan in their patriotic work, the boundlessly grateful fatherly leader awarded them state decorations, honour titles, academic degrees and titles. And he granted representatives of compatriots of all segments in Japan the honour to become deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and participate directly in the political affairs in the fatherland even in the alien land, expressing his deep political trust in and love for them.

Inspired by the wise guidance of the great leader and his warm love, the Chongryon functionaries and compatriots in Japan have waged a worthwhile struggle successfully for the victory of the Juche cause with an indomitable fighting spirit and conviction in defiance of the persecution and suppression by the enemies within and without and made





Members of the Motogi sixth sub-branch of the Chongryon Adachi branch of Tokyo meeting to carry out better the patriotic work of Chongryon

brilliant achievements in their patriotic work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Chongryon must guard the fatherland creditably, defend the democratic national rights firmly, render positive support and encouragement to the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people, strengthen international solidarity with the world progressive people including the Japanese people, and thus make a greater contribution to bringing earlier the country's reunification."

Chongryon is striving to dye its organization with the great leader's Juche idea, train all compatriots to be genuine overseas citizens of the DPRK in whose veins only Juche-type blood runs, defend the socialist fatherland and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

All the Chongryon functionaries and compatriots in Japan are infinitely faithful to and are ready to follow till the end of the sun and the moon the great leader whom our people have for the first time in their history of thousands of years, entrust their destiny entirely to him and highly display patriotic devotion and creative activity in the Chongryon work.

Today the ideological system of Juche has been firmly established in Chongryon organ-

ization and the principled unity and cohesion of its ranks based on the system attained.

Chongryon has grown to be a powerful organization which has its central headquarters in Tokyo and 48 local headquarters and more than 300 branches and over 2,000 sub-branches in different places of Japan. It has 13 member organizations embracing compatriots of all segments and 14 business organs and runs them well.

Chongryon has attained great successes in the struggle to defend firmly the democratic national rights of the Koreans.

Chongryon creditably defends the DPRK citizenship, the business right, the right to return to the socialist homeland, the right to national education and other democratic national rights and achieved signal successes in the realization of free travel to the socialist fatherland and the third countries, frustrating the nation-splitting moves and subversive and sabotaging acts of the reactionaries within and without.

Chongryon has established a well-arranged system of democratic national education from kindergarten to university and is training the sons and daughters of compatriots to be genuine Koreans boundlessly faithful to the great leader and fine workers for the



Korean nationals in Japan demonstrating against the moves of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique towards the creation of "two Koreas"

Chongryon is striving to achieve national union and the country's reunification through joint meetings and joint actions in various forms with "Mindan."

Chongryon also exposes and condemns the moves of the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, towards permanent national division and

fatherland at more than 160 well-appointed big regular schools and many afternoon and evening schools.

Chongryon set the country's reunification as one of the most important tasks in its patriotic work and makes every effort for it.

Chongryon explains the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forth by the great leader to the broad masses of compatriots under the slogan "Let's direct all efforts to the work to realize the country's reunification," and energetically rouses them to their implementation, while actively carrying on the work of national union with the compatriots under the influence of "Mindan" ("League of ROK Residents in Japan").

Particularly, Chongryon is extensively explaining to the entire Korean nationals in Japan the 4-point national-salvation proposal of the joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations held in Pyongyang to realize a great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south, ease the tension between north and south and eliminate the danger of nuclear war, remove the source of national discord and create an atmosphere of great national unity, and convene a north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and people of all strata in the north and the south to have consultation about the above-mentioned questions.

new war provocation and the fascist murderous trials and bribe-America operations of the south Korean puppets, and issues statements to support and encourage the south Korean people's struggle for democratization against fascism and carries out various energetic activities—mass rallies, demonstrations, street propaganda and leaflet-scattering.

Chongryon actively conducts external activities to make the great Juche idea widely known to the world and strengthen friendship and solidarity with the world progressive people including the Japanese people.

All these achievements show irrefutably the might of Chongryon, an organization of overseas citizens of the DPRK, which vigorously advances under the ever-victorious Juche banner.

Greater victory and glory are in store for Chongryon striving for the victory of the Juche cause under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Li Chong Su

Koreans in Japan conducting street propaganda exposing the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique





## Newly-Emerging Forces Are the Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Era

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that the newly-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America which have appeared as a new master on the historical scene are the mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era and provided a scientific basis for working out the correct strategy and tactics of the world revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The third world countries, the countries of the newly-emerging forces, were once imperialism's colonies or semi-colonies. These countries won national independence and have embarked on the building of a new society."** ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., p. 313.)

He also said:

**"Today the third world forms the battle front where the anti-imperialist struggle is raging most fiercely. It embraces a great many revolutionary countries, and the anti-imperialist struggle of the third world countries is delivering a severe blow to the imperialists."** (Ibid., p. 310.)

Many peoples, oppressed by imperialism and colonialism in the past, have emerged as makers of history and formed a newly-emerging force and exert an increasingly great influence upon the development of the world revolution, advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

A large number of national independent states were born of the flames of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle which

swept across the Asian, African and Latin-American continents after World War II. As a result, the cursed colonial system of imperialism is crumbling beyond retrieve and imperialism has lost a vast sphere of its influence.

The tri-continental peoples continue to push ahead with revolution on the basis of the achievements made in the national-liberation struggle.

Today the countries of the newly-emerging forces are struggling to destroy the old colonial ruling machines, establish a new social system and build an independent national economy and national culture, while consolidating already-won national independence, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Their people's revolutionary struggle to defend their revolutionary gains and attain the independent development of their countries and national prosperity is essentially an anti-imperialist struggle. It is a struggle to destroy the political, economic and military footholds of imperialism and a struggle against its new intervention, subversive and sabotaging acts, plunder and infiltration.

The imperialists are trying to maintain their former positions and regain their lost positions by infiltrating into these countries by various crafty and cunning neo-colonialist methods.

To this end, they are making desperate efforts to check the struggle of the tri-continental countries for anti-imperialism and independence.

Antagonism and conflict between the countries of the newly-emerging forces and the

imperialists are growing sharper and sharper and Asia, Africa and Latin America have become a battle front where the anti-imperialist struggle is raging fiercely.

The countries of the newly-emerging forces are destroying the imperialists' political footholds one by one, frustrating their destructive and sabotaging activities and coup d'état plots.

These countries are nationalizing factories, enterprises, banks and companies owned by the imperialist monopolies one after another to cut off the tentacles of their exploitation and plunder and developing their national culture, repudiating the imperialists' reactionary, decadent culture.

By dint of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of these countries, the imperialists are in the saddest plight on the three continents. In recent years alone, the US and other imperialists have lost their positions in a number of areas of Asia and Africa and many concessions.

The stronger struggle of these countries for anti-imperialism and independence will lead to finally cutting off the life line of the imperialists who fatten on the natural resources in these regions.

The countries of the newly-emerging forces are waging a vigorous united struggle to destroy the old international order set up by the imperialists-colonialists and establish a new one.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The old international order is an outcome of the colonialist system and the main lever of imperialism in its rule, control, exploitation and plunder."** (Ibid., p. 320.)

Using the old international order, the imperialists controlled world trade, international money circulation, banking, transport and insurance, and dominated and controlled mainly Asian, African and Latin-American countries politically and economically, plundered them of their rich natural resources and products at low prices and exploited their

labour ruthlessly.

Even today they, using the old international order, flagrantly violate the sovereignty of other nations and rob the developing countries of their resources to enrich themselves.

But the countries of the newly-emerging forces are strengthening their unity and co-operation in order to attain their common objective and protect their common interest.

In recent years, at the international meetings and organizations they have been struggling to establish international relations on the principle of complete independence and equality, abolish unfair trade conditions and unequal exchange made by the imperialists and set up a fair economic order based on the complete and permanent sovereignty of their natural resources and all their economic activities.

As is known to the world, at the 6th Special Session of the UN General Assembly, the Developing Countries' Conference on Raw Materials, the 7th Special Session of the UN General Assembly, the 4th UN Conference on Trade and Development and the 5th Summit Conference of Non-aligned Nations, the countries of the newly-emerging forces adopted a number of just measures to completely destroy the old international order set up by the imperialists and to establish a new one.

The Arab countries are fighting jointly against the unjust demand of the imperialists for petroleum. The tri-continental countries set up regional economic cooperation organizations and are closely cooperating with each other in the spheres of finance, economy, technology and culture.

The struggle of the countries of the newly-emerging forces to abolish the old international order and set up a new one is a struggle to exercise their sovereignty, their legitimate right, which no one can check and a powerful anti-imperialist struggle to strangle the imperialists' windpipe.

The stronger struggle of these countries to abolish the old international order, an out-



come of the colonialist system, and establish a new one will make it impossible for the imperialists to rob other nations of their natural resources at will and violate their sovereignty as before.

These countries will be able to play a bigger role in the development of the world revolution if they deepen and develop the national-liberation revolution, grow stronger in all aspects and strengthen and expand their unity and mutual cooperation.

In order to check and foil the imperialist policy of aggression and war, maintain and consolidate world peace and build a new world free from imperialism, exploitation and oppression, it is necessary to support and help with all sincerity the peoples of these countries in their revolutionary struggle for anti-imperialism and independence.

The Korean people and the peoples of the countries of the newly-emerging forces suffered from imperialist colonial rule in the past and are now jointly struggling to build a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

For their common position in the past and

the common goal of their present fight, they are closely linked up with each other and support and encourage each other with their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the countries of the newly-emerging forces constitutes a powerful encouragement to our people's just cause to withdraw the US imperialist aggressors from south Korea and reunify their divided country.

The Korean people actively support and encourage the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their anti-imperialist revolutionary cause and strive to further strengthen and develop friendship, solidarity and cooperation with them.

As in the past, so in the future, our people will vigorously fight against imperialist-colonialist aggression and plunder and for the victory of the common cause of the world progressive people in firm unity with the countries of the newly-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America, holding high the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Pak Su Rok

### "Committee of Lebanese Intellectuals for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" Inaugurated

The progressive intellectuals of Lebanon who have been studying the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung held a meeting in Beirut to inaugurate the "Committee of Lebanese Intellectuals for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in order to make an organized study of it and proclaimed its formation.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great

leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

At the meeting the reporter and speakers stressed that the immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the beacon and compass clearly indicating the path to victory not only in the Korean revolution but also in the world revolution.

Underscoring that it is the

duty of the progressive people the world over to make a deep study of the Juche idea fathered by the great leader, they unanimously extended thanks to the respected and beloved leader for founding the great Juche idea and brightly illuminating the road of revolution and construction.

The chairman and vice-chairman of the committee were elected at the meeting.

## CHIEF PUPPET BEING FORSAKEN

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"...the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and the country-selling, treacherous acts of their lackeys to rig up 'two Koreas,' perpetuate national division and keep south Korea as a colony and military base are being condemned and frustrated more and more at home and abroad."**

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique prolong their life under the patronage of the outside forces, brandishing swords and playing with fire internally and bribing their masters externally. For their crimes, however, they are isolated and denounced more and more at home and abroad.

In the teeth of harsh suppression by bayonets the south Korean people are fighting unyieldingly against the oppressors for democratic liberty and the right to existence.

Even under the suppression surrounded with the forests of bayonets, Seoul University students rose collectively in demand of clearing up the truth of the bribery practiced by the puppets to their masters, condemning their fascist rule.

A great number of anti-"government" handbills in the name of the "National Committee of Struggle for Democracy in South Korea" were scattered in Seoul in January this year.

The handbills carrying the declaration of struggle of the committee and its five-point programme, three-point resolution and four slogans scathingly condemned and denounced the iron one-man despotism and the country-selling, treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who threaten the people's right to existence, advocate the division of the country and sell away the country and the nation to the outside forces, fawning on them. And they proclaimed the formation of the "National Committee of Struggle for Democracy in South Korea," a fighting organization of the people of all strata for defending peace and human rights and promoting national independence and peaceful reunification, and ardently called upon the people to unite and rise in the struggle to overthrow the puppet Pak Jung Hi's dictatorship.

This shows that the struggle of the south Korean people against the traitor Pak Jung Hi is deepening to be a mass one embracing the broad sections of people.

The broad world public also expose and flay the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their treachery to the country and the nation.

In Japan a letter signed by one million people was sent to the Secretariat of the United Nations, demanding the release of all the south Korean political offenders and the restoration of the human rights. In New York many anti-war and anti-fascist fighting organizations held strong demonstrations in demand of the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits.

Many international organizations including the International Union of Students published indictments or sent protest telegrams condemning the barbarous suppression of the people by the Pak Jung Hi fascist villains. In many countries including Japan rallies were held in demand of the immediate release of all the political offenders in south Korea.

Many publications and radios of the world expose and condemn the heinous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The US CBS Television gave a special programme exposing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's bribery vis-a-vis the United States.

Voices opposing and denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are ringing out higher and higher even from among the ruling circles of the US imperialists whom they are relying on.

Gregg, former chief of the US CIA branch in south Korea, said: "A regime relying on oppression cannot go long, and Pak Jung Hi will be finished in a coup d'état during his tenure of office and it is the best way for him to resign." Ranard, former "chief of the south Korean affairs office" of the US State Department, said: "South Korea is now under the world's strongest criticism in US publications, putting the Chilean government into the shade." And he continued: "...All this will



bring about the reassessment of the relations between south Korea and the United States."

Even Mansfield, the Senate Democratic leader of the United States, demanded the withdrawal of the US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

All this gives the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique greater uneasiness and horror.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi is not only denounced by the public at home and abroad. He is also rejected even by the puppet ruling circles.

Former high-ranking officials of the puppet regime oppose the traitor Pak Jung Hi, and even those who have faithfully followed him do not like to join their lot with him.

As is known to the world, "councillor" Kim Sang Gun of the puppet embassy in Washington who acted secretly as an agent, turned his back to the traitor Pak Jung Hi and sought refuge in the United States. Prior to this, four military attaches of the puppet embassy in Washington disobeyed collectively the return-home order from "Chongwadae" and concealed their whereabouts in July last year.

Such cases take place in succession not only in the United States but also in many other countries where puppet diplomatic envoys are stationed. There were more than 20 cases in recent years alone.

This proves a severe blow to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In particular, the refuge-seeking of Kim Sang Gun who played the leading role in the "bribe-America operations" makes it impossible for the traitor Pak Jung Hi to conceal his mean acts.

Li Jae Hyon, former chief of the puppet information centre in Washington, Mun Myong Ja, former special correspondent of "Radio Munhwa," Li Ryong Un, former chief of the puppet naval staff of south Korea, Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the puppet KCIA, Rim Chang Yong, former "ambassador" to the United Nations, and others are conducting an anti-Pak Jung Hi movement, living in exile in the United States.

As is known to the world, scores of leaders of the democratization movement including them who are living in the United States held a meeting in Los Angeles in January this year and formed a joint organization of Korean residents in the United States for overthrowing the fascist Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and promoting the democratization of south Korea.

Now an increasing number of south Korean

puppet officials are remiss in their duties or refuse to serve the puppet government, saying: "Pak Jung Hi will be soon downed, so we should keep to our principle. Otherwise, we will be ruined for life" and "We should not dance to the tune of the Pak 'regime.'"

Quite alarmed by this, the villainous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique "dismiss" en masse the puppet officials who go against the grain with them and enacted a "decree on service in foreign countries" to suppress their officials abroad. And they kill secretly their underlings who know well their misdeeds.

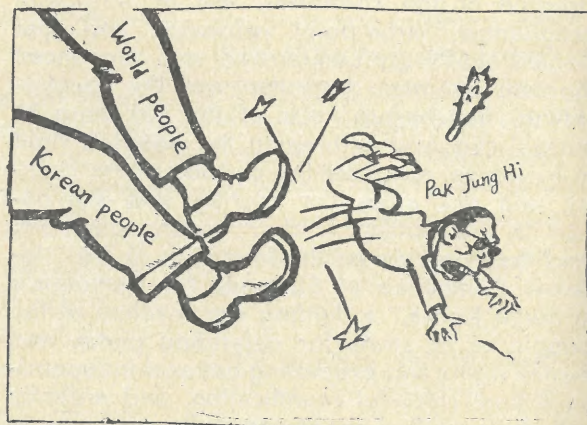
As you have seen above, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are filthy flunkeyist-quislings who are selling out the country and the nation, serving and relying on the outside forces, for satisfying their dirty lust for power, traitors to the nation opposing reunification and seeking division and cruel fascist hangmen who make it their business to arrest, imprison and murder at random the patriotic people and all those displeasing them.

All their acts are nothing but desperate efforts of those whose days are numbered.

The country-selling, traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique cannot stop their deepening disintegration as they cannot check the daily mounting anti-fascist, democratization struggle of the south Korean people and world public opinion.

It is as clear as day that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are hit hard at home and abroad will not go long.

Song Su Gon



## DARK SIDES OF SOUTH KOREAN SOCIETY

# An Evil-Ridden Society in the Twentieth Century

*From A Trip to South Korea by Alain Walter, French Professor, Tokyo Foreign Languages Institute, Japan*

## OMNIPOTENT "KCIA"

The report, "south Korean and Philippine situations in November 1972," presented in February 1973 by James Lowenstein and Richard Mohs to the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, reads in part:

"We found that the political life in Korea was frozen under the 'emergency martial law' which was proclaimed during our stay in south Korea. Pak Jung Hi dissolved the National Assembly, which was not provided for in the Constitution. Tanks offered by the United States under the military aid plan are deployed before the buildings of the National Assembly, Ministries, editorial boards of newspaper offices and universities.

"Most of the universities, especially those keeping students suspected of by the authorities, are closed down, and the 'KCIA' is said to be working harder to 'neutralize' students. To attain this object, it resorts to appeasement, intimidation and arrest without warrant, and this has gained it an ill name.

"Newspapers are put under strict censorship and political parties dissolved.

"The 'KCIA' is omnipotent. The range of its activity covers also the United States and other countries beyond the bounds of Korea.

"Its main task is to hold the south Korean people down, and its power is nearly matchless even within the south Korean 'government'.

"Opposition politicians and journalists most of whom were said to be under 'KCIA' surveillance were discreet in behavior and doggedly refused to meet us despite the energetic efforts on the part of an authoritative American. Speaking of such situation, a certain foreign observer said that the suppression of people's freedom by the Pak 'regime' had reached extremity since the time of Syngman Rhee."

I heard that a south Korean student who returned home in 1972 after studying in Tokyo was arrested and tortured without trial. Secret activities of this terrorist organization were exposed to the whole world with its abduction of the opposition party figure Kim Dae Jung in the center of Tokyo.

Touring south Korea, I could see south Koreans terror-stricken by the "KCIA". When a topic is drifted to the political issue they would refrain from it, saying: "I don't know about it." They are nervous and uneasy.

Referring to the Kim Dae Jung incident, some ask what they make of it in Japan. Even in case of speaking of it in a low voice and in Japanese, they always look around nervously.

At first that incident had been kept from the south Korean people, and the press started to deal with it when it became an interna-



tional topic.

In this, the newspapers always echoed the "government" and flung slanders at Kim Dae Jung, branding him as a "foe of social order". However, as President Kim Il Sung said in his interview with Wilfred Burchett, the abduction of a "non-communist, opposition party figure" showed that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" was thrown into confusion before the ever-growing discontent of the entire south Korean people including the national capitalists who were opposed to dictatorship and colonization of the

### THOROUGHGOING "ANTI-COMMUNIST" EDUCATION

"Anti-communism" is a catchword widely used by the rulers in toning down the rebellious spirit of the people. One day I dropped into a store for shopping and found some people there listening to a radio talk. It was "anti-communist" propaganda.

Not only this. Recently the south Korean "government" launched a big "anti-communist" campaign across south Korea, urging all newspapers and broadcasts to throw mud at the north, on a charge of having searched one of their two boats and destroyed the other. As a matter of fact, they had sent those two spy ships to the territorial waters of the north.

A certain American expressed a great doubt as to the assertion the Seoul authorities had made concerning this incident.

An excessive row over this incident, he added, proved that the "government" had long planned it.

Who then will benefit by this row? It only benefits those who try to hinder contacts between the north and south Korean people.

### DOWNTRODDEN ASPIRATION FOR REUNIFICATION

The ardent desire for reunification forms a specific mental feature of south Korean people.

They never recognize the split of the coun-

economy and hoped for the policy of unity with north.

Now not only workers but also intellectuals, students, professors, journalists, religious men (Kim Dae Jung is a Catholic) are put under constant surveillance. Any professor or religious man interviewed by a foreigner would be interrogated by the "KCIA" without fail. That is why they keep mum and give a wide berth to foreigners. A foreigner can read this in their faces. This comes by no means from their cowardice but from their least caution.

It is also undeniable that the three-year long military service imposed upon the south Korean youths is devoted to "anti-communist" education.

Majority of the people I met hated Pak Jung Hi and, at the same time, had a great prejudice against communism.

As a certain youth spoke about the miserable lot of the south Korean people, I asked him whether there was poverty in the north too. "No, there isn't. It is a socialist country", he replied and added as if to warn me: "But there is no freedom. They have to work all the time..."

A simple conception of communism formed by this youth is a butt of ridicule, but it is a fact that such a conception is widespread. However, it is obvious that when south Koreans come to see the truth of socialist society, their misunderstanding of and prejudices against communism will vanish soon.

Pak Jung Hi, too, is well aware of this. That is why he is dead set against contacts between north and south Koreans.

try into two. They often explain the main reason for reunification with an urgent need of north-south economic accommodation, that

is, unity of north's industry with south's agriculture.

But there is a stronger reason. The south Koreans, despite the strict control of the authorities, are well aware of the rapid economic development in the north and want to benefit from it.

(I am very sorry to have had no opportunity to hear of their response to the complete abolishment of taxation recently effected in the north.) They are also well aware that when the two different systems of the north and the south are shaped into one confederation the north will help the south and that so long as the north's aid bears no animosity it will be far better than the US or Japanese "aid" which they have to receive with concealed mistrust.

On such aspiration of the south Korean people were based the amazing advance of Kim Dae Jung in the 1971 election, the opening of the north-south Red Cross talks and Pak Jung Hi's assent, though reluctant, to the dialogue proposed by the north. This cannot be explained otherwise.

Notwithstanding this, Pak Jung Hi proclaimed "martial law" and "emergency measures", fearing that the aspiration for reunification might "excessively excite" the south Korean people.

Concerning this, the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee received the following report:

"According to Pak Jung Hi, 'martial law' proclaimed in south Korea, ensuing oppression and the authoritarian Constitution are all needed to build up the system for unification discussion with the north. To take him at his word, there should have been a big political success in the north-south talks."

The report makes no secret of the fact that

Pak Jung Hi does not want reunification but merely attends to the ease of the north-south tension, belying the expectations of the public opinion at home.

The report goes on:

"Besides, as many people say, the north-south dialogue gives Pak Jung Hi an excuse for justifying his recent measures and maintaining his strong power. In fact, the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung said that although he was for the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, he was afraid Pak Jung Hi might misuse the north-south dialogue as an excuse for his long-term 'office'."

A certain south Korean infected with "anti-communist" idea expressed hatred against the too egoistic and militaristic "President" and stressed that Kim Dae Jung is a very fine, democratic-minded man who wants national reunification. Majority of the south Korean people will feel the same.





## Rhodesian Racists Can Never Be Saved

The last bulwark of colonialism is falling apart in southern Africa in face of the powerful advance of the African people for the complete liberation of their continent.

Alarmed by this, US imperialism is making desperate efforts to maintain its last stronghold on the African continent.

Unable any longer to keep the Rhodesian racist regime with its active political, economic and military support, US imperialism came out with a "peaceful solution" for the "black majority rule" as one of such efforts.

It is a trick to gain time to suppress the struggle of the Zimbabwe people and settle the Rhodesian question in favour of the racists.

The Rhodesian question consists in ousting the minority white racists illegally seizing power and immediately handing it over to the Zimbabwe people, the master of the country.

But the trick aims at leaving the problem of destroying the racist order to the racists.

US imperialism seeks to put the mantle of "black regime" on the Rhodesian racist regime to maintain the white minority rule, and thus split up and weaken the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the Zimbabwe people and other African peoples, save the racist regime and further intensify the policy of aggression, intervention and plunder in Africa.

But developments show that the US imperialists' trick will not be able to escape from bankruptcy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The people are sharply watching the manoeuvres of the imperialists. The US CIA will not be able to pull the wool over the eyes of the people no matter what crafty and insidious artifice it may resort to. The wild ambition of the US imperialists will be frustrated in the long run."

ed in the long run."

The patriots and people of Zimbabwe know the political trick of US imperialism full well and are conducting more vigorously the armed struggle with a firm resolution to fight until they overthrow the minority white racist regime.

Their just struggle commands the unanimous support and encouragement of the African people and the world revolutionary people.

The Korean people express full support and firm solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe stepping up the national-liberation struggle under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism to attain genuine independence.

The peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania will surely emerge victorious from their struggle to wipe out the oppressors and become the master of their destiny.

The cunning trick of US imperialism to maintain its colonial rule in Rhodesia will not be able to escape from bankruptcy and the racists in southern Africa can by no means save themselves from ruin.

Pak Gon Shik



INSIDE BACK COVER: Workers of the Pyongyang Building-machine Factory are making innovations in the production of elevators

BACK COVER: The rice-transplanting season has come to our socialist co-op fields





No. 13502



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